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APR 1 1995



Herald Tribune

PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

The World's Daily Newspaper

**

London, Tuesday, March 28, 1995

No. 34,860

A 'Right-to-Know' Issue on Cancer

Imminent Marketing of Genetic Tests Sets Off Debate

By Gina Kolata
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — With a speed so rapid that many medical experts are taken aback, genetic tests that can tell if a person is likely to get cancer are entering the marketplace.

Those in favor of testing say that people have a right to know if they are at increased risk and that it would be unethical to deny them such knowledge. They also say that people who harbor cancer genes may be helped by undergoing frequent screening for cancer so they could get early treatment.

But opponents counter that it is too soon, that the tests are still research tools, that it is not clear if patients will be helped or harmed by knowing their medical futures, and that in some cases it is not clear how to interpret the test results.

The tests look for mutated genes that can enormously increase a person's risk of getting breast cancer, colon cancer, melanoma or thyroid cancer. Another gene points to an inherited predisposition to any of a variety of cancers, including breast cancer and brain tumors.

The tests, which cost \$800 for the first

family member and \$250 for each additional member, involve analyses of genes obtained from blood samples or, in the case of the melanoma gene, from swabbing of the inside of a patient's cheek.

The genes were discovered only recently. The melanoma gene was reported in September, for example, and the breast cancer gene in October. And some researchers say they are only beginning to understand the consequences of inheriting one of these genes.

Dr. Francis Collins of the National Institutes of Health in Bethesda, Maryland, is the director of the Human Genome Project, the U.S. effort to map the entire human genetic sequence. Dr. Collins said the effort to market the genetic tests was "alarming."

"We are talking about treading into a territory which the genetics community has felt rather strongly is still research," he said. "Unanimously, the professional genetics community, the Human Genome Council, and the National Breast Cancer Coalition, have stated that these tests should not now be made available."

Dr. Neil Holtzman, head of the genetics and public policy studies department at Johns Hopkins Medical Institutions in

Baltimore, said that "this is a critical issue" and that "it is already getting out of hand."

But Fred C. Pollmer, chief financial officer of the Preferred Oncology Network in Atlanta, a national association of hundreds of private cancer specialists, said the critics "had better get ready for this."

The tests, he said, are already here. His group has signed an agreement with OncoMed Inc., a biotechnology company in Gaithersburg, Maryland, that will perform the tests. OncoMed also has advertised to doctors outside the network that it can now test patients for cancer genes.

Members of the oncology network will begin offering the tests within a month.

Dr. Timothy Triche, chief executive officer at OncoMed and chief of pathology at Children's Hospital in Los Angeles, says that he recognizes the controversy but that it is too late to stop the testing.

He said that because one test in particular, the one for the breast cancer gene, has become so contentious, the company will initially refer women who want it to a consortium of doctors at medical centers.



Mrs. Mandela Loses Post As Minister In Cabinet

ANC Stalwart Is Ousted By Husband, Who Cites A Need for 'Discipline'

By Paul Taylor
Washington Post Service

JOHANNESBURG — President Nelson Mandela dismissed his estranged wife, Winnie, from his cabinet Monday, but he made it clear that he hoped it would not mean the end of her often flamboyant political career.

The move comes after a month in which Mrs. Mandela has lurched from one political crisis to another, some involving accusations of shady business dealings, others involving her increasingly more defiant criticism of the government she served.

"This decision has been taken both in the interest of good government and to ensure the highest standards of discipline among leading officials of the government," Mr. Mandela, looking pained, said at a press conference as a courier delivered the news to Mrs. Mandela's office. Mrs. Mandela had no immediate comment.

Although she was removed from her relatively minor post as deputy minister of arts, culture, science and technology, Mrs. Mandela will stay on as a member of Parliament for the African National Congress. She will also keep her post, at least for the time being, as president of the ANC Women's League.

Although her fiery brand of radical politics has given Mrs. Mandela a base of support among the poor, the dismissal was supported across South Africa's broad political spectrum.

From the black left, the ANC, the Communist Party and the Congress of South Africa Trade Unions all approved; from the white right, so did the National Party and the Freedom Front. And the Democratic Party of the white liberal center, long a thorn in Mrs. Mandela's side, was ecstatic.

In some respects, Mrs. Mandela can be seen as having paid the price for bucking South Africa's innate respect for authority, especially male authority, by being insubordinate to her husband, boss and president.

Her descent began last month when she made a speech at a funeral in which she criticized the government as appeasing whites at the expense of blacks. Mr. Mandela was reported to be furious and forced her to write an apology.

Then she left the country to attend cultural events in West Africa, despite orders by Mr. Mandela that she stay. While she was gone, 40 policemen raided her home and office, seeking evidence that she was involved in a kickback scheme on government housing projects.

Initially, that raid seemed a fatal blow, but the investigation quickly came unglued. A judge threw out the search warrants last week as improperly drawn. A triumphant Mrs. Mandela sought to turn the development to her benefit, depicting the "Rambo style" raid as reminiscent of apartheid-era repression.

But her days in government were numbered. She had already alienated part of her political base: 10 senior board members of the ANC Women's League resigned last month after she made a question.

Canada Snips Nets, EU Halts Fish Talks

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BRUSSELS — The European Union suspended fisheries negotiations with Canada on Monday after the fishing war flared again when Canadian patrol boats cut the nets of a Spanish trawler in international waters off Newfoundland.

"There can be no negotiations until Canada stops unilateral actions on the high seas," an EU spokesman said in Brussels.

Madrid also reacted furiously to the new Canadian action. Foreign Minister Javier Solana Madariaga said that Spain was sending a second warship to the area. He also said that the reintroduction of visas for visiting Canadians, first threatened when the trawler Estai was seized by Canada earlier this month, would appear Tuesday in the official gazette and become law within days.

Canada, acknowledging that the trawlers are being stopped outside its 200-nautical-mile economic zone, says that countries like Spain have ignored for too long

the quotas and total catch limits for dwindling stocks of Greenland halibut, or turbot.

"They simply just don't give a damn," said Clyde Wells, premier of Newfoundland. "It's stealing from mankind. Just shocking, disgusting, reprehensible behavior by any standard of judgment, and the world has to be told what they're doing."

The Canadians say the incidents confirm the need for a treaty to protect fish stocks straddling international and national boundaries.

"Conservation inside 200 miles is futile unless there is conservation outside as well," Brian Tobin, Canada's fisheries minister, said Monday at a UN conference aimed at setting rules to ensure the conservation of fish in the high seas.

The European Commission, which like Spain regards Canada's policing of the area as a breach of international law, sent a stiff official protest to Ottawa.

In an interview with the Canadian Broadcasting Corp., Fisheries Commis-

sioner Emma Bonino criticized the interceptions, saying: "The Canadian government is using force illegally. It's a real act of international piracy."

The European Commission president, Jacques Santer, and Foreign Minister Alain Juppé of France will send a political message condemning the Canadian action.

"Sanctions have crossed everyone's mind, but we're still looking for the political path," said an EU spokesman, Norbert Schwager.

The Spanish trawlers were fishing in an area known as the nose of the Newfoundland Grand Banks. One vessel, the Verdel, was chased out of the area after refusing to allow the patrols to board and inspect its catch. The second, the Pescamar Uno, was intercepted by patrol boats that used giant shears to cut its nets free.

The ships were the first to resume fishing in the area since the Estai was seized on

Warnings of Genocide in Burundi

A Hutu mother and child on a bicycle taxi at the Burundi-Zaire border on Monday. As Hutu fled their homes in Burundi following ethnic violence over the weekend, President Sylvestre Ntibantunganya said genocide was beginning. The French government said all the ingredients for a showdown between Hutu and Tutsi were present, and a plane was sent to evacuate 150 French people from Bujumbura. Page 7.

Boeing Bets Its New 777 Will Leave Europe's Airbus in the Dust

By John Mintz
Washington Post Service

SEATTLE — The last time Boeing Co. took such a risk on a new line of airplanes — in the 1960s, when it built the gargantuan 747 — its airline customers hesitated. Boeing teetered on the brink of bankruptcy and laid off almost two-thirds of its work force. But the gamble paid off, as the 747 became one of the most successful planes in history.

Boeing has once again bet the company on a new aircraft, the only slightly smaller 777. The plane is scheduled to debut on June 7 with United Air Lines Flight 921 from London to Washington.

The taverns of Seattle will probably be jammed that night, for the jobs of Boeing's 117,000 workers literally depend on the new plane's success. The unveiling comes in the midst of the worst aerospace recession in memory. Boeing's announcement Friday that it would lay off 5,000 employees, most of them engineers, was a fresh reminder of the stakes.

The making of the 777 is a tale of a huge company reinventing itself for the 21st century. Building the 375-seat jet — the world's largest twin-engine plane — required a revolution at the \$22 billion corporation. Boeing had to change how it pays for new airplanes, how its engineers design them, how its test pilots check them out and how its marketers sell them.

The "triple 7" includes innovations intended to please passengers: a big cabin with 6-foot 2-inch (2-meter) standing room under the overhead baggage bins and video screens on every seat back, even in coach class.

But it is the guts of the plane that are radically different from what is inside Boeing's past models. It is the first commercial American plane with "fly by wire" controls, meaning pilots move rudders and flaps electronically, instead of with pulleys and cables.

This retooling is, in part, a response to Europe's Airbus Industrie, the four-company consortium that introduced commercial aviation to fly-by-wire and other technologies in the 1980s. Since then, Airbus has

been stealing U.S. plane-makers' customers almost at will.

Boeing declines to say how much it spent on research and development and new tooling for the 777. But Joseph F. Campbell, a market analyst at Lehman Brothers Inc., estimated the costs at \$6.3 billion.

And Joseph Ozimek, marketing chief for Boeing's commercial aircraft, said: "It's the world's most expensive privately funded commercial venture. The pyramids and the Manhattan Project were government-funded."

So was Airbus — by the governments of Britain, France, Germany and Spain, which can pay for a new

AGENDA

U.S. and North Korea Are at Impasse

The secretary of state, Warren M. Christopher, said Monday that U.S. negotiators were unable to reach an agreement with North Korea on supplying that country with nuclear reactors, a key part of a deal signed in October to rein in Pyongyang's nuclear program. But he said the deal had not fallen apart. "I certainly would not describe the discussions as having been broken down or broken off, but nor has there been any agreement reached," Mr. Christopher said in Washington.

North Korea refuses to accept reactors manufactured by South Korea and has asked for U.S. models instead. The United States says Pyongyang must take the South's reactors. (Page 4)

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REFUGEES BALK — Vietnam refugees sitting atop their shelters Monday in a Hong Kong camp to protest their impending repatriation to China. They have been refused re-entry to Vietnam but have been accepted by China.

Dow Jones		Trib Index	
Up	16.60	Up	1.19%
153.27		112.67	
The Dollar			
New York	Mon. 8:30a	previous close	
DM	1.4058	1.4173	
Pound	1.5964	1.594	
Yen	89.405	89.95	
FF	4.949	4.9885	

Newstand Prices	
Bahrain	0.800 Dhs
Cyprus	£ 1.00
Dominican	14.00 D.R.
Finland	11 F.M.
Greece	2.085
Great Britain	2.085
Egypt	£ P. 5000
Jordan	£ J.D. 1.00
Kenya	£ K.S.H. 150
Kuwait	500 Fils
Malta	35 c.
Nigeria	110.00 Naira
Oman	1.000 Rials
Qatar	8.000 Rials
Rep. Ireland	£ R. 1.00
Saudi Arabia	9.00 R.
Switzerland	£ S.F. 5.00
U.A.E.	8.50 Dirh
Zimbabwe	£ Zim. 220.00

Wedding in Kabul: A Sign of Hope Amid the Ruins

By Molly Moore
Washington Post Service

KABUL — The bride shopped for her wedding gown between rocket attacks on the bazaar. The groom waited months for a full in the fighting to set the date for the ceremony.

And on a cold gray day last week, a spotless white compact car swathed in red ribbons and white netting rolled through muddy streets and past the shattered buildings of central Kabul, carrying a bride and groom whose courtship had spanned three devastating years of war in this Afghan capital.

When the car stopped and 25-year-old Waheeda swept out of her wedding carriage in her resplendent emerald gown, the band in her father's living room began to play. Aunts and cousins and friends clapped to the beat, and Nazi Gul felt alive for the first time in years.

"We can forget for a moment that the war is going on,"

said Mr. Gul, a relative of the groom. "We know there is still fighting, but today we know we are not dead."

For many of the guests, the wedding of Waheeda and her groom, Wakil Ahmed, 30, provided their first chance for music, dance or celebration after three years of shelling that has killed an estimated 25,000 people and destroyed the homes of three-fourths of the population of Kabul.

The wedding between two professors at Kabul University also symbolized the resilience and courage of a people in the face of the brutality inflicted by warring Muslim factions.

In another time, it would have been a ceremony like any other upper-middle-class Kabul wedding. In these times, it was nothing short of extraordinary.

In a city that has no running water or electricity — and thus no baths, hair dryers or curling irons — the bride looked as if she had stepped from the pages of a bridal magazine. Her hair was a mass of obedient curls, her

eyelids tinted green and mauve, her lips painted apple red.

In a capital where almost every shop has been hit by rockets at least once and only a fraction have managed to remain open, Waheeda and her guests offered a glimpse of upper-middle-class life as it used to be lived in what used to be a cosmopolitan city.

In a room where every guest had lost a loved one and most had lost their homes, businesses and jobs in the fighting, people were smiling, laughing and dancing.

"Music!" exclaimed Abdullah, who, like many Afghans, uses only one name. "Do you know how long it has been since I've heard music?"

For the professors of Kabul University, who made up a large part of the guest list, this wedding was particularly poignant.

The university has been closed since mujahidin factions began fighting for control of the city in 1992. Their

Gunman Kills Gucci Heir on Milan Street

By Celestine Bohlen
New York Times Service

ROME — The scion of Italy's Gucci leather goods and fashion dynasty was killed outside his downtown Milan office Monday morning by a well-dressed gunman using a silenced pistol, the police said Monday.

Maurizio Gucci, who two years ago sold out his 50 percent share of the family empire, was shot twice from behind, and then twice in the face at close range as he headed toward the elevator. His assailant, described as in his 40s and dressed in a beige jacket and tie, also wounded the building's doorman before jumping into a waiting car.

Unable to locate the car or the gunman, the Milan police offered no clues on the slaying, which they described as the work of a professional.

A spokeswoman for the Gucci company, now owned by Investcorp, said Monday that the death of 43-year-old Maurizio Gucci was a blow, but she stressed that relations between him and the company ended in 1993.

"I cannot imagine who would commit such an inhumane act," said Vittorio D'Aiello, Mr. Gucci's lawyer. "The dynamic of the homicide is typical of a settling of accounts for which I can find no explanation."

In his last years as head of the company, Mr. Gucci dragged the business through a tangle of lawsuits and bitter feuds, first with family members and later with busi-

See WEDDING, Page 6

See GUCCI, Page 6

Yeltsin's 'Golden City' Contemplates Its Wreckage

In the wrecked streets, people trudge to the few water trucks or aid points, ignoring the



In the southern section of Grozny, the Russians have barely pushed the Chechen fighters beyond the city limits, Colonel Doronin acknowledged. Chechens say that

rie meant that we should purify ourselves through this suffering. This is a test for all of us. We should thank Him that He sends us only this little bit of suffering, compared with what thousands of others have suffered."

She stopped, waving her arm at her primitive life and destitute family, huddled in a grave-filled park, and said: "But look at this. This is what we got instead."

speaker, Sakdi Mendi Sateh, de- ing interior.

tional air route, a China Northwest link to Nagoya, Japan, the Xinhua press agency said. Service will be daily. (Reuters)

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Printed by *Arctus International, London*. Registered as a newspaper at the post office.

THE AMERICAS

Republicans and Democrats Alike Hear an Angry Rumble Out of California

By Richard L. Berke
New York Times Service

MORENO VALLEY, California—Fifteen years ago this bedroom community of stucco houses and strip malls was little more than scrubland. Today it is ground zero in the battle for the American electorate.

The judgments of independent-minded voters like the ones who largely make up this middle-class enclave 75 miles (120 kilometers) east of Los Angeles could determine whether it is Republicans or Democrats who win control of the White House and Congress next year. The concentration of voters with no deep political roots or traditions explains why pollsters from both parties have been converging here. They are trying to figure out what the people want.

But dozens of random interviews with Moreno Valley residents suggest that the answer is not so simple as pronouncements from President Bill Clinton about cutting taxes for the middle class or the passage of the House Republicans' "Contract With America."

In spurning George Bush in 1992, these voters helped fuel Mr. Clinton's victory. But now they are politically torn. They complained that they were caught in a helpless predicament of declining wages, rising taxes and worsening crime. They wondered why politicians had not come to the rescue.

Jerry Nichols, the 40-year-old owner of a small computer supply company, said he voted for Mr. Bush in 1992. He sees no reason to turn to the Republican or Democratic fold.

"Unless something is done to take care of the economy in the next two years there's going to be no middle class," Mr. Nichols said. "There will be just rich and poor. If Bill Clinton was helping me any more, I'd probably be bankrupt."

Indeed, the news in Moreno Valley is not heartening for either party. All but the most hard-core Democrats in this community of 130,000 expressed dissatisfaction with Mr. Clinton, to the point of downright hostility, over what many described as his flip-flopping on issues and his failure to deliver on promises for the middle class.

But Republicans do not seem to have made much headway either. Many residents said they were taking a wait-and-see attitude about the promised achievements of Newt Gingrich, the House speaker. Some, not so hopeful, said they feared that Mr. Gingrich and his lieutenants had embarked on a course that was too extreme. Democratic officials say they will be poised to seize on those fears come election time.

"I don't think there's any future without these independent swing voters, and that's true for both Democrats and Republicans," said Stanley Greenberg, the president's pollster. "The parties are eyeing

them and they are eyeing the parties. They're very much open."

For Mr. Clinton to win re-election, his advisers say he must again win California, the state with the most electoral votes, 54. And to win California, he

must hang on to a substantial proportion of the voters in places like Moreno Valley.

In the interviews, most people who backed Mr. Perot in 1992 said they would probably do so again if he runs. Their point was that even with the upheaval in Washington and the Republicans' talk of reform, not much has changed: Politicians still cannot be trusted, and they still seem to be neglecting the middle class.

Most people, even many Republicans who said they always voted, responded with blank stares when asked about the "Contract With America." And most were unaware of the Senate's passage last

week of the line-item budget veto or the House's approval of its plan for an overhaul of the welfare system.

"I think the contract is going to be a tremendous boon for Republicans," said Tom Brooks, a 44-year-old Republican who builds steel-frame houses.

"What is it? I'm ignorant," his wife, Karen, 45, asked.

"It's a deal with foreign countries," Mr. Brooks replied. Told that was not the case, he tried again, unsuccessfully: "Isn't it this trade thing with Mexico?"

Down the street, Cindy Poljanec, who described herself as a registered Democrat but said she had voted for Mr. Bush in 1992, said, "Contract? What do you mean?" But she had strong feelings about Mr. Gingrich. "He's a loudmouth and too aggressive."

Over the last decade, Moreno Valley grew dramatically as people sought peace and quiet and escape from the high costs of Los Angeles.

But the half-acre plots and well-manicured cactus gardens can be deceptive. In the aftermath of the economic downturn spurred by drastic military cutbacks in the area, the developments here are sprinkled with foreclosed homes. Some people who moved here have lost their jobs, cannot sell houses whose values have plummeted and now have to contend with the gangs that migrated here from Los Angeles.

"This was a \$259,000 home," said Mike Pagan, 51, a retired police officer whose house has been on the market for more than a year. "Now I'm selling it for \$184,000. But it's not going to sell."

Mr. Pagan said that Mr. Gingrich's leadership was refreshing and that he would probably vote with the Republicans next time. But he said he was also watching carefully that the Republicans do not go too far.

But Charles Johnson, 39, the manager of an ice cream store, said neither party was addressing his needs. "I just did my taxes yesterday," he said. "I made less and paid more in taxes. We're too rich for food stamps but too poor to live in a good neighborhood."

Mr. Johnson said he typically voted for Democrats, but may back an independent in 1996. "I just don't see where anything he's done has done anything for me," he said of Mr. Clinton.

Such talk obviously disturbs Democratic officials, who see a rise in Republican registrations among newcomers, although the two parties are about evenly split. A majority of voters in Moreno Valley, which is overwhelmingly white, backed Mr. Bush in 1988. But four years later, 41 percent favored Mr. Clinton, 34 percent voted for Mr. Bush and 23 percent turned to Mr. Perot.

"We have to do better," said Bob Mulholland, an adviser to the state Democratic Party. "It's absolutely key that we get at least 40 percent."

Line-Item Veto: A Pack of Questions Trails a Big Prerogative

By R. W. Apple Jr.
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The line-item veto, once dismissed by political professionals as another of Ronald Reagan's weird California nostrums, stands on the verge of becoming law.

If the House and Senate can agree on the final text of a bill, President Bill Clinton has promised to sign it, and there seems to be a fighting chance that it will survive the court tests that seem to be inevitable.

But would it really act as a break on federal spending, as its

proponents claim? Would it shift power, in a more than symbolic fashion, from Congress to the White House, as constitutional traditionalists argue? And perhaps more importantly, would it have major effects that the sponsors have never imagined?

NEWS ANALYSIS

Robert D. Reischauer, former director of the Congressional Budget Office, argues that the bill, which would permit a president to pick and choose among individual items in a

piece of legislation, approving some and disapproving others, would not reduce spending at all.

"What you would see," he said, "is a shift from one kind of spending to another. Congress will simply spend less on things that are high on its list and spend more on things that the president likes a little better."

Every line-item veto that is sustained will free up a little bit of money that can be spent elsewhere, and believe me, no Congress is going to resist spending those dollars.

Perhaps, as many conservatives have argued, the line-item

veto would change the whole psychological climate on Capitol Hill. In the future, for instance, a president made it clear that a particular project displeased him and might be vetoed, the potential provider of that piece of pork might elect not to bother in the first place.

Perhaps, but not if Washington works anything like most of the 43 state capitals where the governors are armed with the line-item veto.

True, a few governors have used the weapon to good effect, notably Governor Tommy G. Thompson of Wisconsin, a Republican who has just begun his

third term. With a law that enabled him to strike words, sentences and numbers from any bill, he used the veto 1,500 times in his first two four-year terms to eliminate almost \$150 million in spending.

But most state laws are not so strong, and most governors have used their power mainly to change technical provisions and sloppy legislative language.

According to a study published in the spring 1990 issue of the William and Mary Law Review, spending in states that have the toughest laws, which enable governors not only to block spending on a project but

to reduce it instead, has grown less rapidly than in those with more general line-item laws.

It is not clear how the federal law would work. Within the Pentagon appropriations bill, for example, could a president simply block an appropriation for a new aircraft carrier, or could he reduce the amount allocated for that purpose?

Kevin Phillips, a political analyst, sees endless possibilities for machination as legislative technicians split a bill into pieces for submission to the president. As things now stand, he said, "the potential for trickery and deceit is almost as large as that for litigation, which appears endless."

Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan, Democrat of New York, argued recently that Congress would be hamstringed by a line-item veto because it would mean, in practical terms, that effective compromises could not be struck. The veto would enable the president, in effect, to cancel one side of any bargain retroactively.

"Compromises and trade-offs are the key," he said. "If these exchanges cannot be sealed in legislation, all or nothing, then accommodation will be much more difficult if not indeed impossible to reach."

The veto would give the president substantial new leverage in some situations. If he had the chance to veto the pet project of a senator who opposed him on a broad measure of significance, he could offer to withhold his veto on the narrow question in return for the senator's switching his position on the major bill.

Whether there will be that kind of horse-trading on this year's budget is questionable. The Republicans clearly see the potential, though, some are talking of delaying the line-item veto until after the budget has been approved.

But in a political if not a fiscal sense, the veto would open up vast horizons for legislators. What could suit them better in a time of public impatience with big spenders, asked Ted Van Dyk, a Democratic strategist who supports the proposed new veto arrangements, than to have the onus for government outlays shift clearly from the Hill to the other end of Pennsylvania Avenue?

POLITICAL NOTES

Where Lurks a Clinton Challenger?

WASHINGTON — For all the misadventures of his first two years in office, President Bill Clinton may gain renomination with less opposition than any Democratic chief executive since Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Yet this news is not nearly as reassuring as it might seem for the president and his party. It is not widespread enthusiasm for his leadership that is insulating Mr. Clinton against a serious challenge. Rather his immunity mainly reflects weaknesses in his party.

"There was a great defeat in November, and we still have not regrouped," said Senator Bob Kerrey, Democrat of Nebraska, often mentioned as a 1996 challenger to Mr. Clinton. "I just don't have any interest" in seeking the nomination.

Of course much can change in the 17 months remaining before the roll is called at the Democratic convention in Chicago, particularly given the allegations concerning the Clinton family's real estate venture in the Ozarks before Mr. Clinton entered the White House.

According to the press secretary, Michael McCurry, the White House is still operating on the assumption that Mr. Clinton will face a challenge. Still, Mr. McCurry sees little sign of a serious opposition candidacy developing now.

(LAT)

Cries of Desertion in California

SAN DIEGO — Governor Pete Wilson of California is testing his infant presidential campaign in the East, but he is being roundly berated at home by conservative activists who accuse him of putting personal political ambition ahead of the interests of the Republican Party and his state.

Delegates to the annual convention of the conservative California Republican Assembly unanimously adopted a resolution Sunday accusing Mr. Wilson of breaking faith with voters after pledging last fall to serve a full four-year term in Sacramento.

But the governor insisted Sunday that he can keep his contract with California voters at the same time he runs an all-out national campaign. "I will not break my contract," he said. "I first intend to do my job as governor."

Mr. Wilson, 61, announced in Los Angeles last Thursday that he had established an exploratory presidential campaign committee. He left California on Friday for a long-planned trip East to raise money to pay off his \$1 million gubernatorial campaign debt.

(LAT)

Clinton Assails the Unkindest Cuts

WASHINGTON — Accusing Republicans of lacking compassion in their budget plans, President Bill Clinton promoted a \$20.8 billion proposal Monday to consolidate, cut or sell operations at five federal agencies.

"When it comes to cutting, I say bureaucracy first, not women and children first," Mr. Clinton said in remarks prepared for an afternoon speech.

Changes at the Federal Communications Commission, Federal Emergency Management Agency, Small Business Administration, Interior Department and National Aeronautics and Space Administration are the latest installment of Mr. Clinton's "reinventing government" drive.

Taking a swipe at the deeper Republican cuts, Mr. Clinton said, "This administration recognizes that there are plenty of ways to reduce the size and cost of the federal government without cutting off lunch for school kids, or vital nutrition for infants and their mothers."

(AP)

Quote / Unquote

Newt Gingrich, the House speaker, as he assailed the Washington press corps for undermining divisions within the Republican Party: "We're doing great. We have the most successful team in the history of the modern Congress." (AP)

Decades on Death Row: Jurist Seeks Scrutiny

WASHINGTON — A Supreme Court justice urged judges nationwide Monday to study a sweeping death penalty issue: the constitutionality of executing someone who has already spent years on death row.

Justice John Paul Stevens, the court's senior member, wrote what amounts to a two-page essay to accompany an order in which the full court turned down the appeal of a Texas killer, Clarence Allen Lackey, who has been on death row for 17 years.

Hundreds of the 3,000 Americans on death row have been awaiting execution for more than a decade. Mr. Lackey had contended that executing him now, after all his years on death row, would be cruel and unusual punishment.

Justice Stevens said the issue should be studied by other courts before the justices consider it. But he said that such a long stay on death row may erase the two main considerations in support of capital punishment: its being considered permissible by the Constitution's 18th-century drafters and the social purposes of retribution and deterrence.

"Such a delay, if it ever occurred, certainly would have been rare in 1789, and thus the practice of the framers would not justify a denial" of Mr. Lackey's claim, wrote Justice Stevens, who is considered one of the more liberal members of the court. He added that it was arguable whether retribution and deterrence "retains any force" after such a long time.

In another decision Monday, the court let stand a ruling that cut off Social Security disability benefits to a paralyzed Wyoming man because he earned \$350 a month by typing with his toes.

The court, without comment, turned down arguments by the man, Paul E. Spragens, that federal rules unfairly allow the blind to earn more money than other disabled people can earn and still receive Social Security benefits.

In 1986, disabled people who were not blind became ineligible for Social Security benefits if they earned more than \$300 a month. For the blind, the earning limit was \$650 a month. Both limits have been raised since then.

Because of a joint deformity, Mr. Spragens has no use of his arms and limited use of his legs. He uses a motorized wheelchair and works as a free-lance book indexer, typing with his toes.

In 1988, government officials decided Mr. Spragens was no longer eligible for benefits because his 1986 earnings averaged \$349.26 a month.

Away From Politics



A policeman holding a suspect in the theft of two artifacts from Explorers Hall at the National Geographic Society.

• Three pre-Columbian gold artifacts have been returned safely to the National Geographic Society in Washington after two of the trinkets were pawned for \$100 each and another traded for \$20 and a pawn ticket.

• Animal protection officers raided a cockfight in the Bronx, arresting 296 people who were betting thousands of dollars on the birds, the authorities in New York City said. The police joined

officers of the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals in the raid, the ASPCA's largest ever, the group's chief administrator said. (AP)

• Fire swept through a national processing center of the Internal Revenue Service in Martinsburg, West Virginia, destroying some records but having no effect on tax returns, the agency said. No one was injured and the cause of the fire was not immediately known. (AP)

• A storm packing winds up to 60 miles an hour barreled across the Great Plains, closing hundreds of miles of highway and stranding tourists and truckers at motels. (AP)

• Volunteers and police officers scoured fields and knocked on doors in Hockley, Texas, for two days looking for a 7-year-old girl, then found her body in the attic of a house less than a block from her home. (AP)

Clinton's Doctor Removes Precancerous Skin Lesions

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Doctors removed precancerous skin lesions from President Bill Clinton's face during his annual physical examination on Friday, the White House said on Monday.

"They are not cancerous," the White House press secretary, Michael McCurry, said of the lesions.

He said doctors removed several actinic keratoses from Mr. Clinton's forehead and one ear.

Actinic keratoses are common skin lesions among middle-aged people, usually caused by overexposure to the sun. The lesions generally are removed as a precaution, because there is a chance they can become cancerous.

The lesions were removed by freezing with liquid nitrogen, and the treatment left a large red blotch on Mr. Clinton's forehead.

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3.	HSP/AC-DISP/014	Engines JT8D-9	Some are serviceable	9	Rs. 1500/-	US\$ 50.00
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EUROPE

BRIEFLY EUROPE

Worker Law Is Derailed

BRUSSELS — Social affairs ministers of the European Union failed Monday to agree on legislation to protect workers who are posted abroad, EU officials said.

The legislation is intended to ensure that workers who are sent temporarily to other EU countries — especially construction workers — are not exploited and do not undercut local labor standards. The bill would require governments to guarantee them the same conditions as their own workers in such areas as pay, vacations, hours and health and safety.

The key dispute was over a proposal by France, which holds the rotating presidency, to allow countries to apply local rules on minimum wages and paid annual leave to workers sent by other Union states the first day they arrive.

But the proposal was criticized as too restrictive by ministers from Britain, Ireland, Portugal and Italy, officials and diplomats said. Germany, Belgium and Luxembourg supported applying local rules from the first day. (Reuters)

Aid to Gambia Is Frozen

BANJUL, Gambia — The European Union said Monday that it had told Gambia's military leader, Captain Yahya Jammeh, that it would not resume aid until he handed over power to an elected civilian government.

The European Commission office in Banjul said High Commissioner John Wilde of Britain had delivered the message to the captain over the weekend. "The statement makes clear that the resumption of European Union co-operation with Gambia is conditional on the country returning to a freely elected democratic system of government," the commission said. (Reuters)

EU Works on Animal Pact

BRUSSELS — European Union agriculture ministers were trying again Monday to agree on time limits that would shorten the journeys that farm animals take to slaughter.

The ministers' governments are bitterly divided over an issue that has caused demonstrations — some violent — around the EU's 15 nations. Under pressure from animal rights activists, Britain has sought an agreement to cap journey times at 15 hours. Germany and other northern European nations support strict time limits. (AP)

Chernobyl Report Assailed

BRUSSELS — The European Commission on Monday dismissed as "unacceptable" a British newspaper's report that it had suppressed a report warning of a second catastrophic explosion at the Chernobyl nuclear plant.

Nikolaus van der Pas, the commission's chief spokesman, said it had been at the forefront of attempts to close down the Ukrainian plant, the site of the world's worst nuclear accident in 1986.

The Observer said the study was suppressed by commission officials fighting with Ukraine over the site's future. (Reuters)

Cyprus Seeks WEU Talks

NICOSIA — Cyprus has asked to begin talks with the Western European Union in the hope of eventual membership, a government spokesman said Monday.

"Our foreign minister has sent a letter to the WEU asking for a dialogue," said the spokesman, Yiannakis Cassoulides.

The WEU, which cooperates on security and defense issues, comprises Belgium, Britain, France, Germany, Greece, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Portugal and Spain. (Reuters)

Calendar

European Union events scheduled for Tuesday:

BRUSSELS: Speeches by European Trade Commissioner Leon Brittan and Competition Commissioner Karel Van Miert at a conference organized by British Telecom.

BRUSSELS: Mario Monti, commissioner for the internal market, meets Etienne Davignon, president of the association for monetary union in Europe.

BRUSSELS: Talks resume with Morocco on EU fishing rights off its coast.

BRUSSELS: Hans van den Broek, foreign and security policy commissioner, meets with José Cutieiro, secretary-general of the Western European Union. Mr. van den Broek also meets with Miltiadis Evert, president of the Greek Nea-Dimokratia party.

Sources: Agence Europe, AFP.

Turks Push Kurds Toward Iraq's Far Borders

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

ZAKHO, Iraq — Turkish troops have pushed Kurdish rebels toward the Syrian and Iranian borders, where battles raged Monday, Turkish commanders reported.

Few details were available of the fighting on the eighth day of the Turkish incursion into northern Iraq. About 35,000 Turkish troops backed by warplanes and tanks invaded Iraq on March 20 to destroy bases of the Kurdish Workers Party, which has been fighting since 1984 for a Kurdish homeland in southeastern Turkey.

Turkish troops in Zakho reported heavy fighting Monday in the Khakurk region, near Iran. Turkish officers at the Iraq-Turkey border said that Turkish tanks and special forces headed toward the Syrian border Sunday in pursuit of Kurdish guerrillas.

The United States, meanwhile, has warned Turkey against keeping troops in northern Iraq for an extended time and about reports of attacks on innocent civilians, the U.S. State Department said Monday.

Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher directed the U.S. ambassador in Ankara to raise these concerns with Prime Minister Tansu Ciller over the weekend, the State Department spokeswoman, Christine D. Shelly, said Monday.

The Kurdish Workers Party has used bases in northern Iraq to carry out attacks against Turkey, and the Clinton administration was sympathetic at first to the Turkish military operation. However, the administration appears to have become increasingly uneasy with the incursion.

Ms. Shelly acknowledged U.S. concerns about reports that the incursion was having "adverse effects against the civilians in northern Iraq" and that the military campaign may not end quickly.

Germany, another Western ally of Turkey's that is concerned over the incursion, took action Monday tantamount to suspending military sales to Ankara. The German foreign minister, Klaus Kinkel, announced plans to suspend \$105 million in government

subsidies to German shipbuilders, part of a deal to sell German frigates to Turkey.

Peter Hinze, the general secretary of the Christian Democratic Union, said that the action, which also was approved by the liberal Free Democratic Party, the junior partner in the governing coalition, could be taken within a few days.

"NATO is not only a defense alliance but also a community of values," Mr. Hinze said, adding, "That is why we expect Turkey to accept human rights."

Turkey has said it is doing its utmost not to harm civilians in northern Iraq. But residents of two villages 30 kilometers (20 miles) southeast of Zakho asserted that Turkish planes and artillery struck two Kurdish villages last week, killing at least one person and wounding three others. A 5-year-old Iraqi Kurdish girl was also reported killed early in the operation, and a few Iraqi Kurds have been detained as suspected rebels. (AP, AFP)

11 Ministers Replaced in Turkey Cabinet

ANKARA — President

Suleyman Demirel of Turkey on Monday dismissed Foreign Minister Murat Karayalcin and replaced 10 other ministers in a cabinet reshuffle prompted by the internal politics of a partner in the coalition government.

Prime Minister Tansu Ciller submitted the list to Mr. Demirel earlier in the day. The appointments take effect immediately.

All the departing ministers are from the social-democratic Republican People's Party. The reshuffle had been expected since Hikmet Cetin took over the party on Feb. 18; he becomes state minister and deputy prime minister.

Erdal Inonu, a veteran social-democratic figure, takes over from Mr. Karayalcin, a week into a huge military operation into Iraq that has triggered sharp criticism from Turkey's Western allies. But political observers said it was unlikely Mr. Inonu would change tack on the war.

Last Wednesday, the True Path Party of Mrs. Ciller and its coalition partner, the Republican People's Party, agreed on a new protocol to enable their coalition to stay in power. The coalition initially consisted of the True Path Party and the People's Social Democratic Party, which was subsumed within the Republican People's Party, last month.

Irish Peace Process Faces New Dispute

IRA Complains About Prime Minister

By James F. Clarity
New York Times Service

DUBLIN — A dispute over how to advance the Northern Ireland peace process has developed between Prime Minister John Bruton and Gerry Adams, the political leader of the Irish Republican Army, according to officials on both sides.

At the urging of Mr. Adams, the president of Sinn Fein, the IRA political wing, the two leaders will meet Tuesday to try to smooth over their differences, at least publicly, the officials say.

Particularly, the Sinn Fein leader is expected to ask Mr. Bruton to express more support for Sinn Fein and less for the position of Protestant leaders in the North, and to press Britain to upgrade the level of its talks. Sinn Fein wants to talk with British ministers instead of the civil servants who have been meeting them since December.

Sinn Fein officials and supporters have recently been privately criticizing Mr. Bruton, who they see as pressing Mr. Adams harder than the British to make concessions that would advance the peace effort.

This seemed clear to them two weeks ago, when Mr. Adams and Mr. Bruton visited Washington for separate meetings with President Bill Clinton. In their view, Mr. Bruton repeatedly needed Sinn Fein, insisting that Mr. Adams and his party had to persuade the IRA

to make a convincing gesture toward disarmament.

Mr. Bruton also urged the British to make concessions on releasing IRA prisoners and reforming the overwhelmingly Protestant and some Catholics say, repressive, Northern Ireland police force. But Sinn Fein argues that he was much less forceful in his criticism of British delay on those issues.

Sinn Fein has long been suspicious of Mr. Bruton's attitude toward the Northern peace effort. Before he replaced Albert Reynolds as Prime Minister in December, Mr. Bruton was attacked by Sinn Fein supporters as a "unionist" — that is, a supporter of the Protestant unionist majority in the North that wants to remain part of Britain. He was considered hostile to the ultimate IRA goal of a united Ireland, free of British control.

Nonetheless, since he became Prime Minister, Mr. Bruton has had several talks with Mr. Adams, and supported the White House decision to permit Mr. Adams to visit the United States to raise money for Sinn Fein.

Some analysts feel that if the disarmament issue was settled, Mr. Bruton would be better able than any Irish politician to persuade the unionists to negotiate eventually with Sinn Fein for a settlement of the guerrilla warfare that began in 1969.

The dispute between Mr. Bruton and Mr. Adams surfaced as Sinn Fein and Britain were debating conditions that would lead to a first meeting between Sinn Fein officials and British ministers. Until now, Britain has limited its exploratory talks with Sinn Fein to senior civil servants, largely because Sinn Fein has been reluctant to discuss the specifics of an IRA disarmament.

Both sides have discussed in a kind of semantic Ulsterpeak "decommissioning," as the British call it, and "demilitarization," in the Sinn Fein jargon. The purpose is not to seem to be making dishonorable concessions.

In a television interview Monday, Mr. Adams made no direct reference to the disagreement with Mr. Bruton, but emphasized that he wanted to hear Mr. Bruton's views on prisoner release and reform of the North's police force, the Royal Ulster Constabulary.

Greek Farmers Vow to Pursue Blockade of Roads and Rails

ATHENS — Greek farmers,

fighting against a new tax law, pledged Monday to continue a weeklong blockade of the nation's north-south roads and rail lines.

Hundreds of tractors have cut off links between Athens and the main northern port city of Salonika, effectively cutting the country into two parts and disrupting traffic and fuel supplies.

Despite repeated pleas by the socialist government to abandon the protest, the farmers said that their resolve had not weakened.

"We'll stay here until Easter

if our demands aren't met," a farmer said.

Orthodox Easter is on April 23.

Merchants have joined the tax revolt as well, calling for a nationwide strike Wednesday.

They have shut shops sporadically around Greece for two weeks and occupied government offices.

The main complaint against the law is that it sets a minimum tax that nonsalaried workers must pay, regardless of their declared income.

Parliament passed the law last year in an effort to force the nation's notorious legion of tax evaders to pay their share.

Another Artist Bows Out of Bolshoi

MOSCOW — The head of

the Bolshoi opera company resigned on Monday, the second high-ranking artist to quit in a month in a protracted row over the leadership of the world-famous theater, the Itar-Tass news agency said.

Alexander Lazarev, chief conductor and head of the opera company for seven years, was a supporter of the former

artistic director Yuri Grigorovich, who left earlier this month over a long-running dispute with Vladimir Kokonin, the Bolshoi director.

A third Bolshoi member, Valeri Levant, the chief designer, also has tendered his resignation, Itar-Tass said.

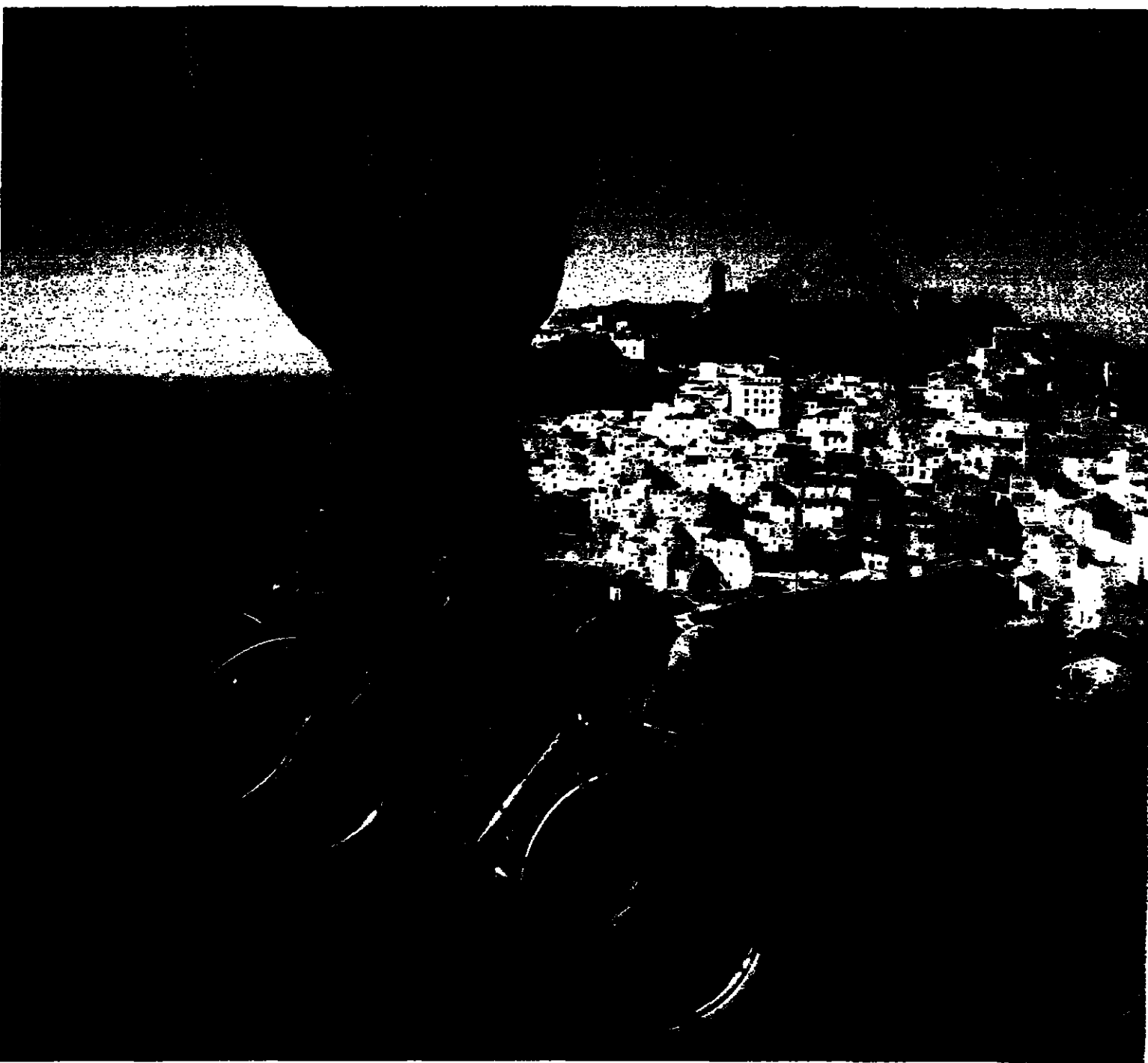
Mr. Grigorovich and his supporters accused Mr. Kokonin of being incompetent and were upset at the introduction of short-term contracts to replace

the Soviet-era jobs-for-life system.

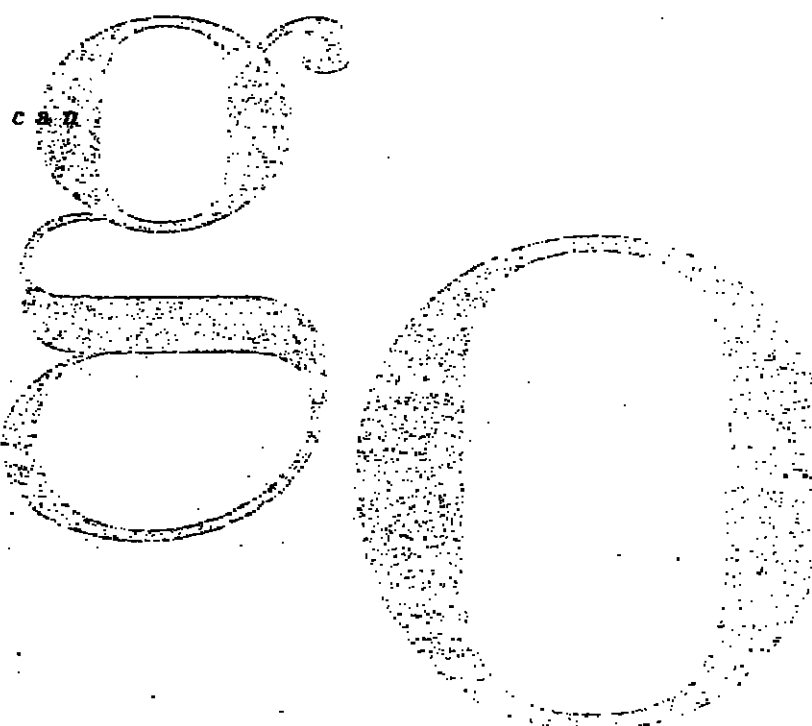
Itar-Tass quoted Mr. Lazarev as saying in a statement that his resignation was "directly linked to the reforms of the administrative system and the artistic leadership" of the Bolshoi, which has "scored a convincing victory over the people of art and art itself."

Mr. Lazarev had already left for London, apparently for a permanent job, Tass said.

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INTERNATIONAL

UN Threatens Serbs With NATO Strikes For Hitting 'Havens'

SARAJEVO, Bosnia-Herzegovina — United Nations peacekeepers threatened Bosnian Serbs on Monday with NATO air strikes if they persisted in attacking civilians, and pressure from the West mounted on the Bosnian government to halt military action.

The threat of UN action against the Serbs followed their shelling of four UN "safe havens" last week in retaliation for offensives in northern and central Bosnia by the Muslim-led government army.

"Attacks which come from outside a safe area and which deliberately target civilians will meet a resolute response from us, including the use of air power," said Colum Murphy, a UN spokesman.

In Bonn, Foreign Minister Klaus Kinkel reminded the Bosnian president, Alija Izetbegovic, of a pledge he gave early this month in Germany not to launch an offensive in Bosnia.

"I call on President Izetbegovic to adhere to this declaration and do everything he can so that a conflagration does not ensue in Bosnia," Mr. Kinkel said.

Fighting has raged for more than a week for control of two key communications facilities in northern and central Bosnia, shattering a four-month truce that was not due to expire until the end of April. UN officials say the Bosnian Army had gained ground against the Serbs in the campaign.

The five-power "contact group" also voiced concern on Monday and said it would keep up efforts to bring the warring parties to the negotiating table.

"All members of the group were very concerned at the deteriorating situation on the ground in Bosnia," Britain's Foreign Office said in a statement after a six-hour meeting in London of the group, which includes the United States, Russia, Germany, France and Britain.

"The contact group will continue its efforts to bring about early negotiations concerning Bosnia, and calls on the Bosnian Serbs to accept the contact group plan as a starting point."

The Serbs have rejected the proposal.

Mr. Murphy, spokesman for the UN commander in Bosnia, Lieutenant General Rupert Smith, said his commander's warning of air strikes by the North Atlantic Treaty Organization must be taken seriously.

He said General Smith was ready to take "very forceful action" and that "there are no hollow threats here."

Mr. Murphy spoke after the UN decided against calling NATO in during the weekend when Bosnian Serbian gunners pounded the eastern Bosnian enclave of Gorazde, seriously wounding seven civilians.

Mr. Murphy said the UN could not find the attacking artillery batteries and had decided on restraint for political reasons while seeking talks with the Bosnian Serbian army commander, General Ratko Mladic.



Sarajevans, their wheelbarrows loaded with flour, dodging bullets behind French UN vehicles on Monday as sniping activity in the capital increased.

Vladimir Maximov, 64, Author Exiled by Moscow, Dies in Paris

The Associated Press

PARIS — The Russian writer and playwright Vladimir Maximov, once a leading Soviet dissident, died Sunday in Paris, friends said. He was 64. Mr. Maximov, whose name at birth was Samsonov, had been suffering from cancer.

Born Nov. 27, 1930, Mr. Maximov lost his parents to Stalin's camps. He took on the life of a nomad, running with street thieves, often chased by police. He spent periods in prisons and camps.

Mr. Maximov moved toward a literary career in 1952, gaining his first real recognition 10 years later when he joined in publishing a dissident literary anthology. His short story "Man Is Alive" was recreated on stage to much success. He joined the literary review "Oktyabr," but left it in 1968 to protest the Soviet intervention in Czechoslovakia.

Banned from the writers' union in 1973, he was forced into exile the following year. Mr. Maximov then founded the Russian literary review "Continent," which appeared in several languages and carried contributions from well-known dissidents. He is best known for "Seven Days of Creation" and "A Train for Moscow."

Easy-E, 31, Rap Music Star Who Started 'Gangsta' Style

LOS ANGELES (Reuters) — Easy-E, 31, a pioneering rap music star who helped carry hardcore "gangsta" rap from its inner-city roots to America's suburbs, died on Sunday night of complications from AIDS.

Easy-E, whose real name was Eric Wright, was founder of the rap group N.W.A., which released a string of hit albums, starting in the mid-1980s with a tough-talking street style that

came to be known as "gangsta" rap.

The group, which would later break up, stirred outrage with foul-mouthed lyrics and drew the ire of law-enforcement officials, who said it promoted violence against police officers.

Joseph Needham, 94, Wrote History of Chinese Science

LONDON (NYT) — Joseph Needham, 94, a prolific British biochemist and scientific historian who spent decades researching, writing and editing a monumental history of scientific development in China, died on Friday. The cause of death was not announced.

Mr. Needham was a lecturer, professor, and the author of more than a dozen books on a broad range of topics. His crowning achievement was "Science and Civilization in China."

GUCCI: Slain in Milan

Continued from Page 1

ness associates. In 1993, he surrendered all management and supervisory functions to Investcorp, an Arab investment group that had already bought up shares belonging to other family members in 1987. That deal was reported to have cost Investcorp, which also owns stakes in Chateau de Paris and Saks Fifth Avenue, between \$160 million and \$170 million.

Mr. Gucci was the grandson of Guccio Gucci, a former waiter at the Savoy Hotel in London who started out in the leather trade with a saddler's shop in his native Florence. His son, Aldo Gucci, went on to build the family business into a flagship of Italian craftsmanship and style, to the point that its red and green stripe and interlocking GG logo on shoes, handbags and luggage became an emblem of the international jet set.

"We are shaken and deeply grieved," said Carla Fendi, of the Fendi fashion house, "because a name which has meant much in the history of Italian fashion has been dealt a blow."

"A pioneer of good taste, before the made in Italy boom, Guccio was among the first — if not the first — to export the Italian style to the entire world," she added.

The Gucci family dynasty was to collapse in the third generation, as Maurizio and his cousin Paolo battled for control of the company in feuds so well-publicized that they were soon dubbed Italy's modern-day Borgias. Paolo Gucci once traced the bad blood back to the firm's founder.

"Grandfather would play his sons off against each other whenever he could to show they had blood in their veins," he was quoted as saying.

Maurizio Guccio, who had inherited a half share in the company in 1983 from his father, Rudolpho, was known for his free-spending ways, with homes in New York, Connecticut, Rome, Milan and in St. Moritz, Switzerland, his last official residence.

He was also the owner of a world-class schooner that had belonged to Stavros Niarchos, the Greek shipping magnate, on which he reportedly spent \$6 million. Mr. Guccio was described by his former wife, Patricia, from whom he was divorced in 1985 as living in a state of "power-generated paranoia."

BOEING: Airplane Giant's Bet

Continued from Page 1

plane without beseeching shareholders for cash. And that has galvanized a generation of Boeing executives. For years, they got angry about Airbus's European subsidies. But with the 777, they finally tried to get even. They formed their own version of a multinational consortium.

Boeing copied the Airbus playbook in its approach to financing the 777. It lined up three large Japanese manufacturing companies as "risk-sharing partners." The Japanese companies spent hundreds of millions, or even billions of dollars (no one will say how much), designing and building the 777's colossal fuselage and fuel tank.

Hedging its bet on the 777 this way, Boeing has created what some analysts call a "virtual Airbus," because the Japanese companies, known as "the three heavies" — Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, Fuji Heavy Industries and Kawasaki Heavy Industries — are all subsidized by the Japanese government. In return, Japan's airlines promised to buy 777s.

Boeing, the United States' biggest exporter, defended its strategy as a way to sell planes throughout Asia's booming aerospace market. It also said that given the enormous expense of developing a new jetliner, spreading the risk internationally has become a necessity for all commercial airplane makers. (This set-up is not entirely new for Boeing. In the 1980s, it turned to the same three Japanese companies to build pieces of its 767.)

But critics say Boeing is risking building up the Japanese aerospace industry to the point that it may one day design its own airliners and challenge Boeing at its own game.

"Boeing's playing with fire," said Matt Bates, a spokesman for the International Association of Machinists, which represents employees at the 777 plant in Everett, Washington, the world's biggest building under one roof. "It's giving away a lot of jobs for future sales, and risking setting itself up to be demolished in future years."

Indeed, the Ministry for International Trade and Industry in Japan has sought for years to nurture its own commercial aircraft industry. It has pressed Boeing for more responsibility in designing and integrating the 777's key components, industry officials said. But Boeing has resisted.

Meanwhile, the generation of Boeing executives who shep-

herded the 777 through production is taking over the company, starting with its president, Philip M. Condit, who is expected to succeed Frank A. Stronach as chief executive this year.

The Federal Aviation Administration's flight testing of the 777 has gone well, and the plane is on track for final approval next month, Boeing said. Aside from some mishaps — last month a test plane depressurized at 43,000 feet because of a faulty valve, sending four employees to the hospital with the bends — the testing has yielded fewer glitches than the company encounters on mature aircraft that have been flying for years.

A measure of Boeing's confidence is the fact that it is seeking FAA approval for the plane to fly over oceans from the start of its service life, a first for a new aircraft. In the past, manufacturers received such approval only after an aircraft had been in service for years.

But Boeing is putting the 777 through extremely rigorous tests — 1,000 flights in all weather conditions and altitudes, including shutting off engines in mid-flight — to have it ready for its first customer, United, to fly trans-Atlantic routes from the first day in service.

Given the long lead times for ordering planes, Boeing has been selling the 777 for years. In the last five years, 147 of the 196 large-size, long-haul planes sold around the world were 777s. They cost \$120 million each. Bad news for Boeing, however, is that it did not sell a single 777 last year.

In its marketing, Boeing boasts about its new fly-by-wire technologies and advanced, computerized self-diagnostic systems, in which mechanics push buttons to find glitches. Airbus points out that those features have been on its planes for years.

But nobody has seen anything like the engines on the 777. Other hulk planes that make long flights, such as the 747 and the Airbus A-340, have four engines. But the 777 has two, and they are huge. The ones on the 777-B version will be so wide that the fuselage of a 737 could fit in one.

Industry officials said Boeing may have trouble selling the 777 in Asia because of concerns about crossing the Pacific with only two engines. It is just the kind of delicate issue on which international aircraft sales can be won or lost.

Prosecutor Can Attack Simpson's Houseguest

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LOS ANGELES — The prosecution in the O. J. Simpson murder case has been granted permission to treat a Simpson houseguest, Brian (Kato) Kaelin, as a hostile witness.

The decision by Judge Lance A. Ito permits Deputy District Attorney Marcia Clark to attack her own prosecution witness, without repeated objections from Mr. Simpson's defense team.

Legal analysts said it was unusual for a prosecutor to seek to undermine the credibility of a prosecution witness. Mr. Kaelin gave valuable evidence about hearing a thump on a wall at Mr. Simpson's mansion where a bloody glove was discovered.

Mr. Kaelin testified under Mrs. Clark's aggressive questioning that Mr. Simpson was upset in the hours before his former wife, Nicole Brown Simpson, and her friend, Ronald L. Goldman, were stabbed to death.

He had previously said Mr. Simpson appeared "normal" on the evening of June 12, 1994, but changed his testimony to say Mr. Simpson was "upset" over an incident with his daughter, Sydney, following a dance recital in which she had taken part.

Mr. Kaelin said Mr. Simpson also was "a little bit upset" over his former wife's wearing a tight dress to the recital. He said Mr. Simpson told him that he had wanted to spend time with his daughter after the recital but that Nicole Simpson had allowed him to see the girl only briefly before taking her to have dinner with friends.

The former football star has denied the murder charges.

Monday's hearing was interrupted for 30 minutes when an anonymous telephone caller said a bomb had been planted in the courtroom. The court was searched but nothing suspicious was found.

Earlier, one of the defense attorneys, Robert Shapiro, asked Judge Ito to punish the prosecution for "grandstanding" at the end of each week's testimony.

Mr. Shapiro pointed to Ms. Clark's last question to Mr. Kaelin on Thursday before a long weekend break in which she asked if the houseguest knew that Mr. Simpson's maid, Michelle, had opened the door for Mr. Simpson so he could go into a room where Nicole Simpson was hiding from him in 1989 during a domestic violence incident.

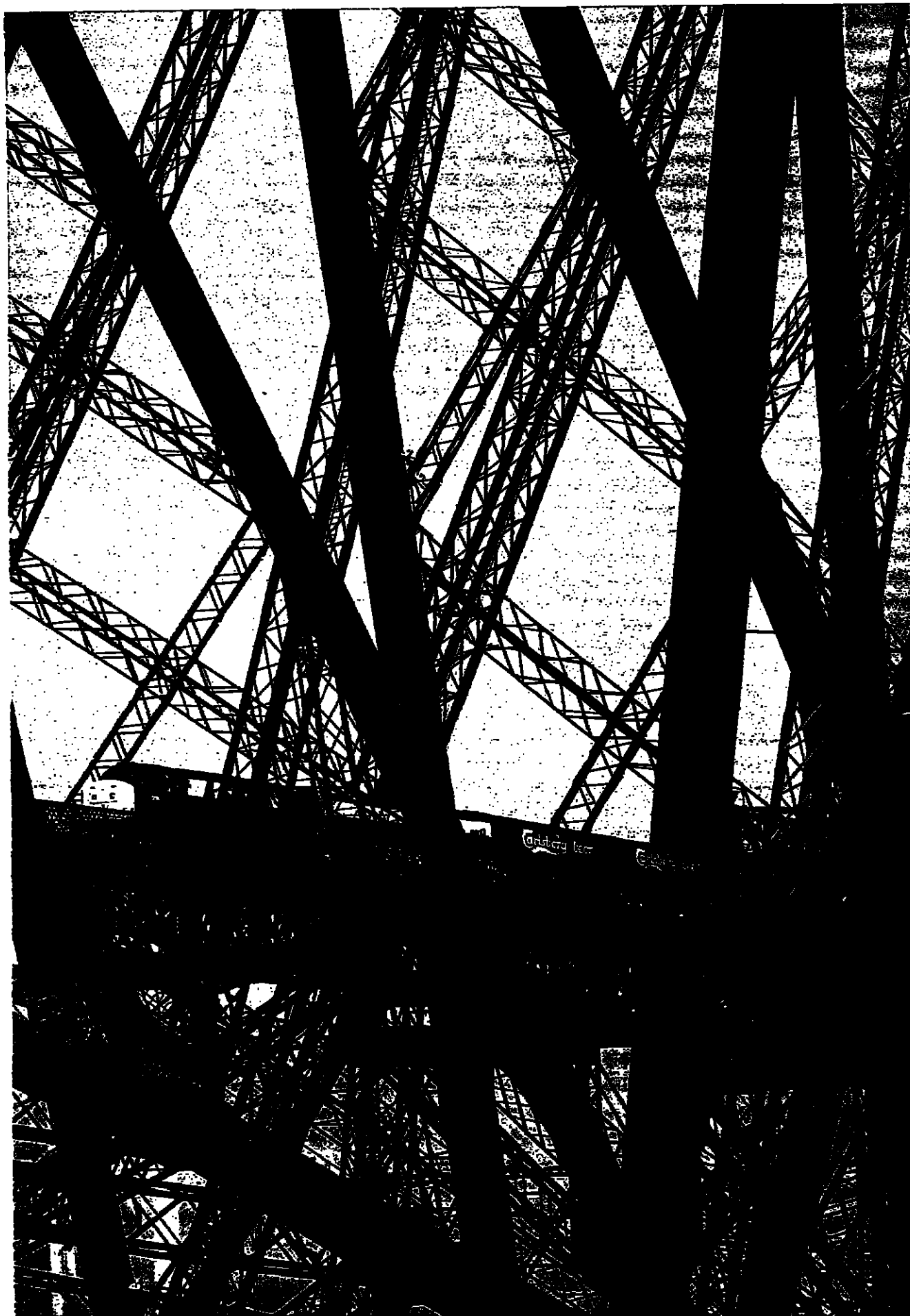
Judge Ito told the jury to ignore the question as Mr. Kaelin did not know Nicole Simpson until 1992. He did not grant Mr. Shapiro's request to punish the prosecution, however.

Ms. Clark also asked Mr. Kaelin if he knew whether Mr. Simpson had an argument with Nicole Simpson during a cellular phone call from the Riviera Country Club on June 12.

Ms. Clark's question marks the first time the prosecution suggested that Mr. Simpson had any contact with his former wife on the day of her death other than the recital for Sydney Simpson, after which Mr. Simpson and Nicole Simpson left separately.

Also Monday, Mr. Kaelin said that Mr. Simpson tried to help him get a role in a feature film. Contradicting his own testimony, Mr. Kaelin said that in May, a month before the murders, Mr. Simpson placed a phone call on Mr. Kaelin's behalf to assist his effort to get a part on the film "Outpost."

(Reuters, AP)



FISH: EU Halts Talks

Continued from Page 1

March 9 and charged with using outlawed small-mesh nets.

The seizure prompted the EU to break off formal contacts with Canada and threaten trade sanctions. The tension eased when the boat was released on March 15 and both sides agreed to try to negotiate a settlement.

But the talks have failed to make much headway over how to divide the 27,000-ton limit placed on 1995 catches of Greenland halibut by the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Organization.

Mr. Tobin approved the use of a new device Sunday called a warp-cutter to slice the net of the Pescamar after a chase on the high seas involving Fisheries and Coast Guard ships and a dozen trawlers of the Spanish fleet.

The chase was called off without an arrest, but Mr. Tobin said he was pleased with the disruption of the fish catch. The Pescamar lost about \$100,000 worth of gear as well as its catch. (AFP, AP, Reuters)

WEDDING: A Sign of Hope Amid the Ruins of Kabul

Continued from Page 1

combined forces had toppled the Communist government left behind when Soviet troops pulled out of Afghanistan after a decade of occupation and war.

Much of the university has been destroyed by rocket attacks, dozens of its students have been killed, and it has been looted of most of its books and equipment. A month ago, during a brief cease-fire, it reopened to a handful of students, only to have 10 professors killed in a rocket attack a few days later.

Amid the rubble of their shattered careers, Waheda, a professor of natural sciences, and Mr. Ahmed, who taught agriculture, began dating just as the university was closed. They became engaged six months ago and started searching for an opportunity to hold a traditional Muslim wedding.

But the rockets continued to fall, friends continued to die, and peace remained an illusion despite the occasional short-lived cease-fire.

A month ago, about the same time the Taliban, a fundamen-

talist Muslim student militia, appeared on the outskirts of Kabul and brought another halt to the daily bombardments, the couple set the date.

"We made our plans trying not to think of the launching of rockets and the firing of guns," said the groom, dressed in a light gray suit.

The Taliban, however, then mounted one of the most devastating attacks on Kabul of any of the warring factions, killing and wounding an estimated 1,500 people and leaving thousands more homeless in two weeks of fighting.

Undeterred, the bride-to-be and her mother trotted the few remaining boutiques in central Kabul, timing their shopping expeditions between bombing raids and rocket bombardments.

"We'd go to the bazaar and the rockets would start coming," the bride said. She wore a green gown and veil to the wedding, as is Muslim custom in Afghanistan, then changed into a white bridal dress and veil after the mullah, or religious leader, performed the marriage ceremony.

Last week, after government forces pushed the Taliban militia well out of rocket range of the city, Kabul got a respite from the fighting, just in time for the planned wedding.

As the men and women filed into separate rooms to sit on red Afghan carpets and eat the wedding feast of meats, vegetables, rice and oranges, the talk turned to the war.

Afsana Raza, 28, an English professor wearing an elegant ankle-length velvet dress, glanced around the room at the colorful party dresses.

While the faces and fashions exuded beauty, she said, "Our hearts see something else."

Jewish Cemetery Attacked

Reuters

FRANKFURT — The police said two 13-year-old Germans vandalized a Jewish cemetery on Sunday, uprooting grave stones and drawing swastikas on walls. They said the incident occurred in Bebra, 130 kilometers (80 miles) northwest of here. It was not clear whether the two had been arrested.

INTERNATIONAL

Burundi President Sees Start of New Wave of Genocide

By Barry James
International Herald Tribune

Following ethnic violence that took scores of lives over the weekend, the president of Burundi warned on Monday that the country faces genocidal killing similar to that in neighboring Rwanda last year.

President Sylvestre Ntibunganya told Belgian radio that it was "the beginning of genocide" as ethnic Hutu fled

their homes in fear of a massacre by the dominant Tutsi group.

In Rwanda last summer, Hutu slaughtered at least 500,000 Tutsi and moderate members of their own ethnic group before a Tutsi-dominated rebel force marched in from the east, driving millions of Hutu who feared revenge to seek refuge in neighboring countries.

In Burundi, however, Tutsi control the army and the street gangs responsible for pushing an estimated 50,000 Hutu out of parts of the capital, Bujumbura.

Diplomats feared a recurrence of the murderous civil wars in 1991 and in 1993, when an estimated 50,000 Burundians were killed, with equal numbers of Hutu and Tutsi falling victim to the army and political extremists.

Foreign Minister Alain Juppé of France said all the ingredients for a new showdown between Hutu and Tutsi were present. France sent an airplane to Bujumbura to evacuate about 150 of its nationals and advised all French citizens to leave unless their presence was definitely necessary.

In a new report on the situation, the Minority Rights Group warned that an unchecked conflict in Burundi could quickly spread to Rwanda and the Kivu region of Zaire, putting about 20 million people at risk in central Africa. After Rwanda, Burundi is Africa's second most densely populated country.

The report said the coalition of the army and extremist groups, the setting up of a Hutu popular army, operations aimed at ethnic cleansing and the impact of the Rwanda genocide together with constant radicalization of politics made civil war in Burundi ever more likely.

"No society can sustain such pressures without eventually lapsing into all-out violence," the report said. "Burundi is at a major turning point."

President Ntibunganya said that Hutu had been the main victims of the latest round of violence, in which an estimated 150 people have been killed by the army and marauding gangs.

Gunmen Slay Leading Editor Near Algiers

Agence France-Presse

ALGERS — Islamic extremists shot and killed Mohammed Abderahmani, the editor in chief of the government daily *Al Moudjahid*, on Monday, security officials said.

Mr. Abderahmani was killed as he sat in his car in a traffic jam in the eastern Ruisseau suburb of Algiers, an official statement said. The killers escaped in a vehicle that was waiting for them.

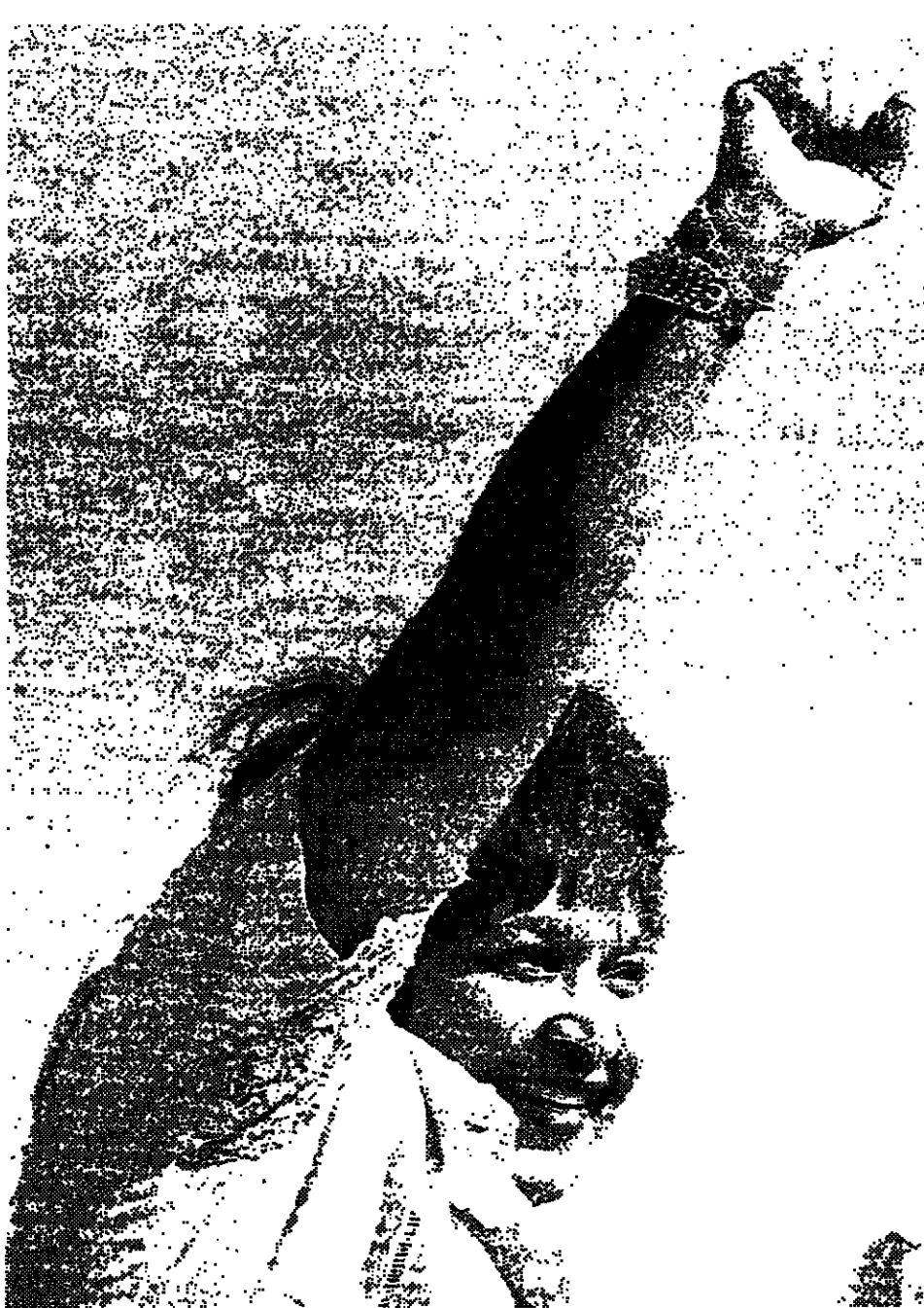
Mr. Abderahmani was the 30th journalist to be murdered since May 1993 in attacks blamed on Islamic militants who have been in revolt against the secular, army-based government for the past three years.

Another *El Moudjahid* journalist, Ferhat Cherkit, was shot and killed in central Algiers a few weeks ago, and a third escaped last month when his car was riddled with bullets.

A member of Mr. Abderahmani's family said that a "suspicious group" had turned up at his home over the weekend. Mr. Abderahmani was not there and "we advised him not to come back," the family member said.

The Armed Islamic Group, the most radical movement at war with the government, has recently stepped up its attacks on journalists and warned that "all those who fight with the pen" will die "by the sword."

More than 200 journalists have fled Algeria, many of them to France.



Mrs. Mandela visiting a squatter camp near Cape Town before her dismissal.

MANDELA: President Dismisses Wife From Cabinet

Continued from Page 1

tionable business deal in the league's name, without her board's approval.

The announcement of her dismissal was delayed until Monday so it would not interfere with a week-long visit by the Queen of England. This past weekend, sensing the end, Mrs. Mandela got in one last parting shot.

She blasted the government for spending \$700,000 to spruce up for the queen — including buying "31,400 tablecloths" — while failing to improve the lot of ordinary South Africans.

It is anybody's guess where Mrs. Mandela's political fortunes go from here. She has already lost the support of some of her most prominent populist allies within the ANC, including Tokyo Sexwale, premier of the Gauteng Province around Johannesburg.

The corruption investigation will continue, and could bring more troubles. But Mrs. Mandela has been in trouble with the law before.

In 1991, she was convicted of kidnapping and accessory to assault, charges stemming from a 1988 incident in which mem-

bers of her so-called soccer club abducted and murdered a 14-year-old Soweto boy whom they suspected of being a police informer. Many anti-apartheid leaders here turned against her as a result of that crime; it, more than anything, led Mr. Mandela to separate from her in 1992 after 34 years of marriage.

But she bounced back from those travails, and she seems likely this time to retain the support of the poorest of the poor, for whom her critique about the new government's failure to deliver rings true.

Reaching to Right a Wrong Race-Based U.S. Aid Flourishes in South Africa

By Paul Taylor
Washington Post Service

PRETORIA — At a time when affirmative action and minority set-aside programs have bumped into a political backlash in the United States, race-based grants are flourishing as never before in the U.S. foreign aid program in South Africa.

In the past three years, the U.S. Agency for International Development mission here has used quotas and other race-preference strategies to increase sharply the percentage of South African aid recipients who are black and of U.S.-based contractors for the agency who are African Americans.

Grant recipients, many outsiders and the South African government all have lavish praise for the U.S. agency's mission here, which focuses on education, housing, business development and governance. They say it appropriately and unabashedly channels resources to the neediest South Africans: blacks victimized by centuries of white domination and decades of the former white-minority government's apartheid system of racial separation.

But the program has drawn flak both from within the U.S. agency and without. Two disgruntled former employees of the mission have launched a public campaign to denounce it as misguided and possibly illegal, and their complaints have triggered several internal investigations. Some South African groups that have had grant applications denied or discontinued also have voiced concerns.

The critics contend that the agency has pursued a policy of "apartheid in reverse" by structuring its \$200 million-a-year program here primarily to satisfy ideological and pork-barrel pressures from the African American lobby in the United States. In so doing, they say, the agency is undermining South African efforts to build a successful multiracial society.

"Seeing African American politicians and officials abuse American regulations for the benefit of other African Americans creates the reasonable perception that they are more concerned about their own interests than those of South Africans," Harry Johnson, a career diplomat who retired last year from the U.S. mission,

wrote recently to a member of Congress.

The director of the mission, Leslie A. Dean, defended the policy to steer as much of the program as possible through African American contractors.

"We have pushed it, and I make no apology for that," he said. "The work done here by U.S. minorities has been outstanding." Mr. Dean said that African Americans had a special understanding of the challenges facing South African blacks in such areas as business development and education.

Similarly, the U.S. ambassador to South Africa, Princeton

'It is disturbing that this level of participation should lead to charges of reverse discrimination.'

Princeton N. Lyman, the U.S. ambassador to South Africa.

N. Lyman, defended the mission's move toward funding black-led organizations, sometimes at the expense of white-led, multiracial groups that boast impeccable anti-apartheid credentials and greater organizational capacity to absorb outside donor funding.

"When I got here, I heard complaints from black South Africans that the AID program was condescending and patronizing — that the only way blacks got money was when it passed through the hands of whites," said Mr. Lyman, who arrived in 1992.

"So we had to ask ourselves: Are we really helping to build capacity among blacks or not? I think we had to send a message to some of these white-led groups: It's time to practice what you preach when it comes to black empowerment."

The program was launched in 1985 during the era of international economic sanctions against the white-minority government and has always been unique; it was the only mission of the U.S. agency in the world in which no money went through the host government.

All funds went to private organizations — most of them white-led — for scholarships and for anti-apartheid and human rights activities.

With the election last year of a democratic, black-led government, the mission shifted its priorities toward housing, education and business development programs for blacks. Most of the money still goes through nongovernment groups.

The level of funding has grown from \$7 million in 1985 to \$200 million this year. This is now Washington's largest non-food foreign aid mission in sub-Saharan Africa; on a per capita basis, the United States donates more money to South Africa than to Russia.

As the focus of the program has changed, so has the complexion of recipients and contractors. In 1992, 25 percent of U.S. aid to South Africa went to black-led groups; by 1994, that figure had risen to 51 percent. The country is 76 percent black and 14 percent white, while 74 percent of Americans are white and 12.5 percent black.

On the other side of the Atlantic Ocean, there were changes as well. In 1991, African American groups received 1 percent of the grants to help implement programs in South Africa; in 1994, this figure had risen to 16 percent.

Paul Neifert, a white employee of the agency who was transferred out of the mission against his will last year after a series of personnel and policy clashes with black supervisors, has charged that this shift was asserted by illegally circumventing agency regulations and contracting procedures.

His allegations have triggered at least four investigations and audits, some of which are still underway. So far, no criminal wrongdoing has been found.

Ambassador Lyman said he was offended by claims by Mr. Neifert and Mr. Johnson that the program here has become a pork barrel for African American groups.

"It is disturbing that this level of participation should lead to charges of reverse discrimination," he said. "My experience in 20 years with AID has been that we tend to be blind to potential black contractors unless we are somehow forced to look."

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EXPECT GREAT THINGS

Herald Tribune

PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

Tests for the WTO

Having fought hard and well to create the new World Trade Organization, the Clinton administration has now botched the first big decision in starting it up. The White House wanted the former president of Mexico, Carlos Salinas de Gortari, to head the WTO and set its direction. But when troubles in Mexico began to erode Mr. Salinas's candidacy, the administration was seized by a paralysis similar to its prolonged indecision in many of its domestic appointments. Unable to think of an alternative, it has now grudgingly accepted the European candidate, Renato Ruggiero of Italy, whom American officials had denounced vehemently (and unfairly) as a protectionist. It is a poor beginning for the WTO.

This quarrel leaves Mr. Ruggiero with the burden of demonstrating that he did not get the European governments' support merely because they expect him to go easy on them. Much of Europe gives a strong impression of wanting a holiday from the world trade agenda. For one thing, it is divisive within Europe. For another, the Europeans are preoccupied with integrating the formerly Communist countries of the East into their markets. But a series of immediate tests awaits Mr. Ruggiero. The Uruguay Round of

negotiations that established the WTO also rewrote the rule book for international trade, and important parts of that revision remain unfinished. It extends the rules for the first time to trade in services such as banking and insurance, but the work here is incomplete. So are the rules on telecommunications. The dispute over movies and television programs became sufficiently heated that it was set aside in the last stages of the Uruguay talks, to be settled later. They are major American exports, but the movement to restrict their access to Europe, on grounds of preserving cultural independence, is regaining momentum. These are all subjects on which the incoming director-general of the WTO is going to have to move decisively and skillfully, if they are not to turn into festering political grievances.

Whether Mr. Ruggiero is popular in Washington is secondary. Whether he can run the new organization in Geneva effectively, keeping it pointed toward the expansion of trading opportunities, is what matters. The world lives by trade, and raising standards of living will require more of it. A great deal depends on Mr. Ruggiero's ability to show Washington that its judgment of him was wrong.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Misrule in Nigeria

Nigeria, the most populous country in sub-Saharan Africa, has been ruled by soldiers for 25 of its 35 years as an independent country. Its military regimes have tended to be corrupt and authoritarian, its civilian regimes merely corrupt. But never before has it had a government as ruinous and oppressive as that of General Sani Abacha, the present military dictator. Since seizing power in November 1993 he has been systematically destroying Nigeria's institutions and persecuting its most prominent citizens for the sole purpose of perpetuating himself in power. Now General Abacha is himself the target of a campaign led by TransAfrica, the African-American political organization that helped mobilize public opposition to white rule in South Africa and military dictatorship in Haiti.

Nigeria is a major source of oil imports to the United States. It has also become a key transshipment point for Asian heroin and Latin American cocaine. By some estimates as much as half the drugs reaching American shores pass through Nigeria. The Clinton administration does not allege direct involvement by the Nigerian government but faults General Abacha's corrupt military and police cronies for letting big-time traffickers operate freely. That complicity has led Washington to declare Nigeria ineligible for foreign aid. In this and other ways, the United States has indicated its disapproval of the Abacha regime. But it has not been outspoken enough in promoting human rights

and democracy. General Abacha is known to be sensitive to Washington's opinions.

He took power after an election apparently won by Moshhood K. O. Abiola was abruptly canceled. The general subsequently had Mr. Abiola arrested. He has also dissolved elected state governments, disbanded the federal cabinet, gagged the press and suppressed labor unions. His regime has unleashed a campaign of terror against the Ogoni people in Nigeria's oil country. Wole Soyinka, Nigeria's Nobel Prize-winning author and an opponent of the dictatorship, was forced to flee the country last November to avoid detention. This month, Oluksun Obasanjo, a former military president who became a convert to democracy, was jailed after criticizing the Abacha regime. After a plea from Jimmy Carter, he was released but remains restricted to his hometown.

TransAfrica wants Washington to organize an international boycott of Nigerian oil. That is too drastic a step against a country that poses no security threat to the United States. But there are other ways to exert constructive pressure, like making human rights a factor in any future rescheduling of Nigeria's debts, or discouraging business cooperation until conditions improve. Oil-rich Nigeria could be one of Africa's most prosperous countries. Chronic misgovernment is one of the main obstacles. Hastening the end of the disastrous Abacha dictatorship ought to be one of Washington's top priorities in Africa.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

A Right to Criticize

The general rule is that political views are always protected by the First Amendment. So are statements of opinion on other matters of public concern that do not contain provably false facts. Thus "Senator Bulbo is a reactionary who ought to be defeated" is protected speech. And so is "Regulatory reform is a bad idea." But "Candidate Smith would be a terrible representative because of his record as a sex offender and drunk driver" is more than an opinion because it contains facts that can be proved false. Such a statement can be libelous.

In a libel case which the U.S. Supreme Court has now refused to review, the allegedly defamatory statements were made during a consumer affairs segment of a television news show where hard news and opinion are not easily separable. A company in Denver sold, for \$29.95, a kit containing forms for drafting and implementing a living will. The packet contained some other material of questionable value, but a doctor described as a medical ethicist, interviewed on the show, pointed out that most of this material was available free at a variety of locations around the city. He described

the company's efforts as "a scam" and said of those who bought the product that "they've been taken."

The Colorado Supreme Court ruled that the doctor's views were a matter of public interest to consumers and that the phrases used were not statements of fact that could be proved false but opinion protected by the First Amendment. The Supreme Court's refusal to disturb this finding creates no precedent for America's courts, but it is a welcome sign of the direction of the justices' thinking in the area of libel.

As a newspaper, The Washington Post has an interest in protecting the publication of speech and opinion. But we are not just being high-flown when we say that this is an interest that also reflects the public's interest. If every author were able to sue a newspaper about a bad review of his book, there would be an end to literary and artistic criticism. If coaches cannot be criticized by sports columnists, fans will be the losers. And if a television station cannot expose a consumer scam by gathering the opinions of experts, the public will be doubly cheated.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Comment

For Lack of Good Government

A deal with the IMF, which looked more likely after a derogatory budget in January, now seems farther away again. An agreement with the Paris club to reschedule debts is fast receding to 1997 or beyond. Is Nigeria incorrigible? No, it is no more predestined in the 1990s to fail than it was in the 1950s to succeed. Its fate has long since passed out of the hands of its colonizers. Responsibility for success or

failure lies squarely with Nigerians. Other big countries in Africa, notably Zaire, may turn out worse. But South Africa is already turning out vastly better, by showing a seriousness of purpose that continues to elude Nigeria's generals. As long as rulers are corrupt, brutal, undemocratic and economically obtuse, Nigerians will suffer and their country will lose influence. If there is a giant in Africa, it is not Nigeria but Nelson Mandela's South Africa.

—The Economist (London).

Selling an Unconsulted Future Hong Kong in America

By Martin Lee

HONG KONG — Lu Ping, the top Chinese official with responsibility for Hong Kong, is on a speaking tour of six cities in the United States that will end on Thursday. Mr. Lu is in America to market China's vision for Hong Kong and reassure the American business community about the territory's future. He has himself to blame for the difficulty of his task.

As the man running the Preliminary Working Committee, Mr. Lu more than anyone else is responsible for explaining the lack of confidence in Beijing's plans shown by the people of Hong Kong and how China's solemn promises of "a legislature constituted by elections" and "a high degree of autonomy" have been shattered.

The high-powered Preliminary Working Committee was set up by Beijing to advise on and manage Hong Kong's handover to China in 1997. Mr. Lu is the first Chinese Communist Party leader to undertake such a lobbying mission in the United States.

Hong Kong people know that Beijing's hard-line plans for the territory mean the opposite of what Mr. Lu has gone to America to say. They know that the result will be a swift end to Hong Kong's freedoms, rule of law and modestly democratic system.

So while I applaud Mr. Lu's willingness to speak in public about the future of Hong Kong, the people he really needs to be reassuring are in Hong Kong. They all too rarely get an opportunity to question Chinese leaders about their future.

Despite Mr. Lu's PR exercise in America, the Chinese government continues to refuse to communicate with the people of Hong Kong and their democratically elected representatives. It has been almost a year since Mr. Lu set foot in Hong Kong.

When he did, on his last visit in May, it was by no means confidence-inspiring. He spent much of his trip dodging the press. He pointedly refused to meet the public or even to see Chris Patten, the British colonial governor.

Thus I hope that Americans will not miss this rare opportunity to ask Mr. Lu questions that the people of Hong Kong would like answered by Beijing.

• They want to know why Mr. Lu is touring the United States with the leaders of the unrepresentative and unpopular Preliminary Working Commit-

tee. It was set up by Beijing to punish Governor Patten for proposing modest democratic reforms. In effect, the PWC is a shadow government for the run-up to 1997. A score of recent public opinion polls indicate that Hong Kong people strongly disapprove of its performance. A survey in January by the South China Morning Post found that 70 percent of those polled did not trust the PWC to act in Hong Kong's interests.

Revelations that nearly one-third of Hong Kong PWC members hold foreign passports enabling them to leave should things go wrong after 1997 have further damaged the credibility of the Beijing-appointed group.

No member of the PWC has ever been democratically elected to public office. Its decisions, such as the proposal to abolish Hong Kong's Bill of Rights, generally strike fear in the hearts of the people of the territory.

• Chinese would like to know how Hong Kong's stability is served by overturning its entire

political structure when China takes control in 1997. Beijing last year announced its intention to scrap the territory's Legislative Council and two other tiers of government in 1997. Hong Kong people will have their final chance to vote in democratic elections in September.

If the most recent elections for municipal councils in March are any guide, they will continue to vote for members of my political party, which stands for democracy and freedom. Despite, or perhaps because of, Beijing's open threats that voters should support only "candidates who love China," pro-democracy candidates have emerged victorious in Hong Kong's most recent sets of elections.

Leaders of the PWC traveling with Mr. Lu have said they will replace Hong Kong's elected Legislative Council with a "provisional" legislature. It will rubber-stamp any laws that China needs to control Hong Kong.

A Beijing-appointed legislature would violate even China's

own constitution for Hong Kong. The Basic Law, which stipulates that all 60 members of the legislature must be elected.

• Hong Kong people want to know how the rule of law in the territory and the independent judiciary can be preserved if judges are to be vetted by China and if the Court of Final Appeal, the local equivalent of the U.S. Supreme Court, is to be under Beijing's authority. The rule of law is Hong Kong's most prized possession. In China, the Communist Party is always above the law.

• Hong Kong people would like to tell Mr. Lu and the Chinese government that actions speak louder than words. If Beijing really wants the world to have confidence in Hong Kong, the fastest way to achieve this goal is to stop threatening its rights, freedoms and way of life.

□
Hong Kong's future will be determined in the next 800 days. Within the Chinese Communist Party hierarchy there is still a glimmer of hope. Recently, Li Ruihan, a senior leader, admitted errors in the hard-line policy

toward Hong Kong and appealed to his fellow leaders to handle the territory with care.

In a speech to the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, Mr. Li made a statement that all Hong Kong people would agree with: "If you don't understand how a valuable item works, you will never be able to keep it intact for a long time."

That, of course, is Hong Kong's biggest fear for the future and the very message that the people of the territory want Mr. Lu to take away from his visit to America.

I hope that Americans will make a point of explaining to Mr. Lu's delegation what Hong Kong people already know: that there is only one real way to reassure America and the world of a peaceful transition and a stable future for Hong Kong — democracy.

The writer, a barrister, is chairman of the Democratic Party of Hong Kong and an elected member of the Legislative Council. He contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

Someday China's Rulers Will Choke on Their Lies

By Fang Lizhi

TUCSON, Arizona — At a recent news conference, a Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman solemnly called Wei Jingsheng a criminal. This is a big lie, but not a new one.

Mr. Wei, a former technician at the Beijing Zoo, was arrested on March 31, 1979, and sentenced to 15 years' imprisonment. Since then, queries about his fate have elicited the big lie over and over. The charade lives on. Yet, the Chinese government has never offered any clear evidence to link Mr. Wei to a crime of any sort.

If Mr. Wei is guilty of anything, it is of advocating democracy and individual freedom. He and his colleagues initiated the so-called Beijing Spring in the late 1970s, and their calls for democracy and human rights coalesced into what became known as the Democracy Wall movement.

In a wall poster that became known around the world, Mr. Wei bravely wrote that the government's "Four Modernizations"—industry, science, defense and agriculture—would not succeed without a fifth: democratization. For without democracy, Mr. Wei declared, Deng Xiaoping would be an autocratic ruler like Mao Zedong.

The 1989 massacre in Beijing, carried out by soldiers under Mr. Deng's orders, showed Mr. Wei to be correct.

Released briefly after serving nearly all his 15-year sentence, Wei Jingsheng had not weakened in his firm commitment to prin-

ciples. "No country or society can dispense with legal protections," he wrote last March. "If it is to upgrade its economy." "As the standard of the authority and the justice in the legal system of all countries is improved," he added, "the rights of the people will be better guaranteed and their economic capabilities will be enhanced."

Chinese authorities obviously see Mr. Wei and his ideas of political reform as a threat. He was detained again on April 1, 1994, and has not been heard from since. Officials in the ministries of justice and foreign affairs have flatly refused to provide information on the terms or location of his detention, asserting the big lie again and again.

Deng Xiaoping and his autocratic comrades are practicing the principle put forth by the Nazi propaganda chief Joseph Goebbels: A lie will be believed if it is repeated more than 1,000 times.

So much for the theory that economic development will lead the Chinese Communist government to improve its human rights record. A regime that combines economic development with blatant disregard for human rights is on the road to fascism.

Fortunately, Nazi-style propaganda has not worked. The world has not forgotten the men and women who have paid with their

liberty and even their lives for the cause of freedom in China.

Wei Jingsheng has been nominated for the Nobel Peace Prize by individuals and groups around the world—the first time a Chinese human rights fighter has gained such widespread support. The world has thus acknowledged the historical contribution that Mr. Wei and his colleagues have striven to make toward a peaceful Chinese transition in the coming decades.

Recently, Mr. Wei's former colleagues from the Beijing Spring, including the Tiananmen student leader Wang Dan, resumed their public activities. They submitted petitions to the National People's Congress of China, during its recent annual meeting in Beijing, calling for the release of political prisoners and for political reform in China.

Even some businessmen and senior government members have openly called for a system built on ultimate respect for law. Clearly, there is a trend toward democracy, freedom and human rights in China that will not easily be reversed. The big lie is becoming a trap for the autocrats themselves. I am sure it will smother them someday soon.

The writer, a professor of physics at the University of Arizona, was a leader of the pro-democracy movement in China before fleeing in 1989. He contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

When Productivity Gains Benefit the Business but Not the Worker

By Stephen S. Roach

NEW YORK — A power struggle could well be emerging in the American labor market. At stake are the fruits of America's productivity dividend. Will workers get the rewards of their productivity contribution, or will the efficiency gains go into the coffers of corporate America?

The recent outbreak of strike activity at General Motors suggests that the battle lines are being drawn. The United Auto Workers union is taking a stand against mandatory overtime, but beyond that there is growing dissatisfaction with the various methods that companies are using to increase productivity.

With pay and benefits easily the largest chunk of their total operating expenses, corporations aim efficiency strategies squarely at the worker. According to the Challenger Employment Survey,

layoffs affecting more than 1.1 million workers were announced in 1993 and 1994, easily the highest two-year total on record.

Many of these work force reductions reflect an overdue pruning of bloated corporate bureaucracies, but there is a growing concern that this sort of cost cutting can go too far.

A new burden is falling on the survivors—the people who remain employed on those lean and mean assembly lines of restructured corporations. It takes the form of a dramatic lengthening of time spent on the job.

Hard-pressed companies have elected to work the survivors longer rather than incur the steady stream of fixed costs associated with taking on new employees. For factory workers, the

average workweek has hit a post-World War II high—the first meaningful reversal of a continuing reduction in work schedules that dates from 1850. The same is undoubtedly the case for many white-collar workers.

Longer workdays often go hand in hand with productivity breakthroughs. That is especially true on the factory floor, where efficiencies are being boosted by the combination of new technologies, new processes and improved education and training techniques. It is a situation that encourages companies to squeeze all they can out of the labor force.

With white-collar workers, many of the efficiency solutions have been concentrated at the low end of the business. For example, consolidating back-office opera-

tions has been a quick productivity fix for organizations, such as banks, that handle a great many individual transactions.

The same has been true with sales workers, equipped with increasingly powerful point-of-sale computing devices that expand their scope and contribution in such businesses as department stores, airlines, securities firms and fast food restaurants.

And there is growing evidence of middle-management efficiencies permitted by systems that keep better track of time spent on transactions and by increasingly powerful global telecommunication networks.

But at the high end of the business, white-collar tasks are almost always labor-intensive, intellectually driven endeavors—tasks that require a creative spark and a good deal of knowledge to solve problems and spur productivity.

Notwithstanding the modern-day miracles of information technology, the capacity of the human mind sets real limits as to what can be accomplished in this regard. Laptops, cellular phones, wireless modems and home fax machines may change the work environment for many a professional, but they do not alter the thought processes that ultimately lead to breakthroughs.

What these tools have done is to create an extended working day—providing a new portability to the assembly line of the 1990s that "allows" white-collar workers to remain on-line in trains, planes and cars at home. (So much for the liberating technologies of the Information Age.)

This phenomenon has not been

captured in the productivity data. For the salaried professional paid on an annual basis, these added work efforts are not reflected as an increase in the measured amount of time spent on the job. The ugly little secret of America's productivity-led recovery may be that an overstretched workforce is delivering more only because it is working more.

For the corporation, hard work translates into a real efficiency (and profitability) bonus. For the worker, however, extended work schedules mean that the supposed fruits of increased productivity, such as leisure and family time, never materialize.

Growing threats to personal productivity leave workers feeling angry and increasingly disenfranchised. The resulting outbursts of voter discontent may have been decisive in toppling a sitting Republican president in 1992 and in unseating a long-entrenched Democratic majority in 1994.

The battle over the spoils of America's productivity-led recovery could have a profound impact on the financial markets. As workers clamor for their share of the pie, the long-dormant wage cycle may finally begin to stir, leading to a buildup of cost pressures that could prove ominous for inflation, interest rates and corporate profitability.

I suspect that you will be hearing a lot more about the productivity clash in years to come.

The writer is chief economist and director of global economic analysis for Morgan Stanley & Co. He contributed this comment to The Washington Post.

How a Garrison State Brutalizes Itself

By Anthony Lewis

JERUSALEM — Joel Greenberg is an Israeli journalist who works as a reporter in the Jerusalem bureau of The New York Times. The other day he was at Israel's military headquarters in Hebron, in the occupied West Bank. He encountered something that stayed in his mind. In his words:

"Eight Palestinian detainees were being held in a temporary holding room just inside the gate of the military compound. The room was about four yards by four, and it had a large window with iron bars. We talked to the prisoners through the bars, and we could smell a powerful stench coming out of the room."

"They said they had been arrested the previous day, some because they lived in the area where terrorists shot at a bus and killed two passengers, some for trying to enter Israel with faked permits. One was a Palestinian TV cameraman arrested at the scene of the bus attack. (While I was there, he was released when his bureau chief complained.)"

"They told us they had been there overnight, without food or permission to go to the bathroom, and they had to relieve themselves in a corner of the cell. A soldier guarding the room confirmed that they had not been allowed out. As we spoke, cottage cheese, bread and oranges were brought to the prisoners."

"Life went on as usual at the compound. Officers went by without taking any interest in the conditions under their noses. It was just one of those familiar banalities of occupation, too or-

inary to make a story, but it was so degrading . . ."

In a conflict so brutal that one side treats the other like animals—indeed, worse than it would treat animals—which suffers the most damage? The physical suffering is worse for the victims. The psychological damage, the hardening of the soul, may be worse for those who inflict suffering and cease to care.

Of course there are reasons for Israel's fear of Palestinians. Terrorists shoot at civilians on a bus, and blew up soldiers at a bus stop. But the eight men in that stinking cell were not convicted terrorists; they had not been charged with anything. And treating them that way served the cause of terrorism. It could only create more hatred, attract more recruits to the cause of violence.

That scene makes powerfully clear how essential it is for Israel to end its occupation of the West Bank and let the Palestinians have a life of their own—essential to Israel's interest. Every day of occupation, every such incident, eats away at the country's sense of justice and humanity.

But how can the plan for peace under the Oslo agreement go forward when the threat of terrorism is a reality? The answer is that peace is the most effective enemy of terrorism.

If and when Palestinians have a place of their own in the West Bank, when they have elections and a genuine political process,

their own interest will militate against terrorism.

The opponents of peace in Israel include settler spokesmen who say openly that they want to make life intolerable for Palestinians in the West Bank. The only way to rescue Israel from that world of hatred is to press on boldly with the peace plan, not letting it become hostage to extremists on either side.

Peace with Syria, the symbol of rejectionism, would do much to delegitimize terror and end the cycle of brutalization. But is it possible? Israeli experts increasingly doubt that Hafez Assad is really interested. And in polls most Israelis say they would not want to pay the inescapable price, return of the Golan Heights to Syria.

But if Mr. Assad were ready for a deal—genuine peace and security in return for the Golan—the reality might change minds. So Deputy Foreign Minister Yossi Beilin believes.

"It's like asking if you would marry a gentle," he said. "To the theoretical question you say 'no.' Then you meet this girl, you fall in love . . . If Assad and Rabin meet on the White House lawn, people will be happy. It's the end of war!"

But the Palestinians are the intimate neighbors. Israelis must live with them peacefully or live in a garrison state. Tzvi Reshet of Peace Now said: "Some day we will come to the necessary agreement. The only question is how many rounds of bloodshed we'll go through first."

The New York Times.

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1895: Ruler of the Waves

NICE — Hail Britannia! The Prince of Wales's yacht to-day [March 27] won on her own merits, in her own weather, admirably steered by Captain Carter, who never showed his high-class seamanship to better effect than he did in this day's race, defeating the Ailsa. Let it be said right off that the Britannia simply smothered the Ailsa. As for the Ailsa, let the summing up be that in the stiff breeze blowing it was found impossible to "sail" her.

1920: Clean Kissing

NEW YORK — Kissing, from the medical point of view, was discussed at the convention of the New York State Medical Society today [March 27]. After listening to a paper read by Dr. Lawson Brown, the convention endorsed the following advice to lovers: "If

you would be sanitary, kiss only in the evening or the afternoon. Disease germs lurk in morning kisses because the sun and fresh air have not had a chance to sterilize even sweetened lips."

1945: Into the Reich

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE — Six Allied armies, exploiting wide holes in the German's broken line of the Rhine, pressed on today [March 27] deep into the Reich, many of their columns rolling along the roads at will, with the beaten enemy powerless to halt their progress. A battle was raging in the streets of Frankfurt, ninth largest city in Germany with a population of over 500,000. Front despatches said Lieutenant General George S. Patton's 3d Army had crossed the Main from the southern outskirts and fought their way into the city.

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International Herald Tribune, 181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France.
Tel.: (1) 41.43.92.00. Fax: Cite, 41.43.92.10; Adv., 41.43.92.12. Internet: IHT@earthlink
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S.A. au capital de 1.200.000 F. RCS Nanterre B 732021126. Commission Paritaire No. 61377
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OPINION/LETTERS

Advice From the Guru
To Republican Comers

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — Like Peanuts, who dispenses wisdom to all comers under the sign "Psychiatric Help — 5¢," I offer herewith invaluable political-guru service to the seven Republican presidential candidates for the price of a single newspaper.

To Phil Gramm: With Pat Buchanan slicing into your hard-right support, you cannot make it by reminding us of your triumph last year over Hillary, but by singing "Younger Than Doletime." A fresh, substantive appeal is needed.

You're an economist, Clinton, joined by some nervous Republicans, are now saying "no spending cuts to finance tax cuts." This kicks Lord Keynes in the head.

You could explain how major spending reduction, unless accompanied by substantial tax reduction, would dangerously reduce aggregate demand — perhaps plunging the nation into recession. By becoming the only anti-recession candidate, you can say you told them so when the downturn comes this winter.

To Pat Buchanan and Arlen Specter: How to break out of your single-digit, second-tier status? Upstage the field by staging a series of formal, town-hall, C-Spanned Specter-Buchanan debates.

Just the two of you — diametrically opposed on abortion rights and civil liberty and free trade — could put on sustained performances that would energize your disparate constituencies, capture media attention, hype your fund-raising and raise the intellectual content of the campaign to a Bryan-Darwin level. And by grimly maintaining civility and mutual respect, you could detoxify the natural party split.

To Lamar Alexander: Ignore all elitist pundit advice to abandon your flannel shirts and outdoor shirt. Nobody else in the field is working the cybercornball side of the street and it could turn out to be effective in Iowa and New Hampshire.

Your initial anti-Congress theme — "Cut their pay and send them home" — may be boring to the cognoscent but could be appealing to voters when their hopes for term limits are dashed. As we will see, the problem of congressional paralysis was not solved in 1994; by

February, the term-limits candidate may find supporters resonating with resentment.

To Richard Lugar: To run as the Thinking Person's Candidate would have won press plaudits but no primary votes, but your strategy of double-hawkishness is intriguing.

Your hard line on Saddam Hussein — send back those two American hostages or face real consequences — dovetails with being a deficit hawk on seemingly untouchable farm subsidies. Nobody else has the foreign-policy hand and Hoosier eye to frame this symmetry, and there may be more interventionist budget-squeezers than pollsters suspect.

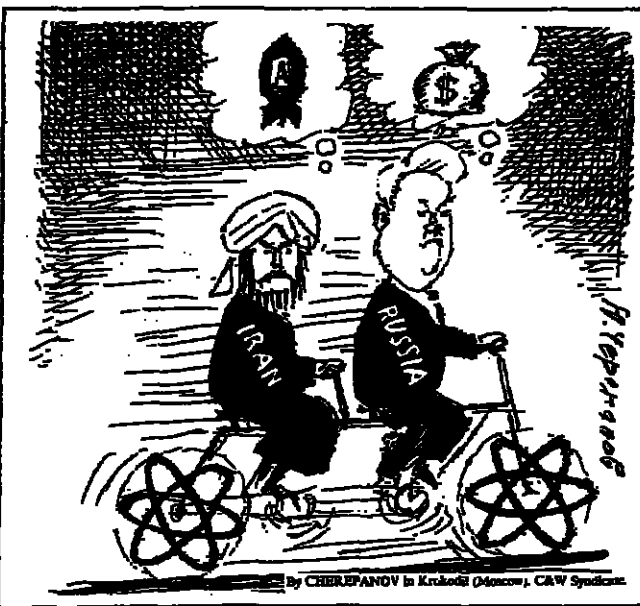
To Bob Dole: Drop the defensive deal-making about your age, and promise to serve two full terms without one afternoon nap. You're the legislative doer, so do: Get the balanced budget amendment this fall by winning Mark Hatfield's abstention, and send Bill Clinton a welfare reform bill he'll hate to have to sign. Work secretly with Bob Packwood to match spending cuts with a surprise tax package featuring flatter rates on both income and capital gains, with caps on future mortgage deductions. And stop running rightward against Phil Gramm when your main competition is Pete Wilson.

To Pete Wilson: Remember how Dwight Eisenhower wrested the Republican nomination from Robert Taft — appeal to the Republican lust to win.

Forget the sniping about running so soon after winning reelection as governor of California; it's a reminder that you won. Welcome the onslaught about being pro-choice and never waffle; praise pro-life Gramm for candidly telling the preachers he won't become a preacher. Predict Bob Dole's front-runnerhood for months ahead. Even as you harass illegal immigrants to encourage their departure, show that you're for legal immigrants by opposing plans to restrict their welfare. Don't pander to single-issue voters. Because everybody knows the White House fears you most, your primary theme should be "go with a winner."

To my fellow right-wingers: What's the rush to decide 15 months before the convention? Send in a few bucks to the two or three candidates you like most. Revel in the system.

The New York Times



LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

The Market Fails Them

Reginald Dale's article "The Third World Is Shrinking Fast" (*Business/Finance*, March 21) describes those who attended the Copenhagen summit on social development as "blissfully unaware" of the world economy. But it is precisely because there is a growing understanding and concern among governments and civil society that the world market economy is not working as well as it should for millions of people that we gathered in Copenhagen.

Mr. Dale may be correct in saying that some countries have made dramatic progress as a result of free markets, but they are the exception, not the rule. Progress for some has meant exclusion and destitution for an increasing number of people in the Third World, as well as in the First, as noted by the United Nations Development Program's Human Development Report.

The declaration signed in Copenhagen by government leaders and senior national figures from all over the world acknowledges that the market alone cannot suffice. It endorses the view that advocates of the free market have for too long been blissfully unaware that huge numbers of poor people cannot participate in the "market" and that it does not benefit them. Getting the poorest into the mainstream of global economic life is the great summons before us. Trickle-down economics will not suffice.

ALAN DOSS
UN Development Program,
Geneva

A Turkish Precedent

Regarding "Turkey Unleashes a Massive Raid on Kurdish Bases in Iraq" (March 21):

President Bill Clinton's reaction to the "massive raid," as your headline describes it, on Kurdish bases in Iraq, was rather unexpected.

He is said to have expressed to Prime Minister Tansu Ciller his "understanding for Turkey's need to deal decisively" with the situation, while asking that "the action be as limited as possible."

Mrs. Ciller, however, has said that Turkey would not "put any time limit to the raid."

But there is the precedent, of course, of Turkey's 1974 invasion, and continuing occupation, of Cyprus. One Turkish spokeswoman even invokes it, saying with apparent pride that the invasion of Iraq is Turkey's largest ever, including the Cyprus operation.

It is comforting, at least to this retired ambassador of Greece, that the European Union and the United Nations have expressed their concern over Turkey's action.

T.L. CHRYSANTHOPOULOS,
Villeneuve-Loubet, France

Clinton and Adams

Regarding the report "U.K. Seeks Pledge by Sinn Féin Over Arms" (March 21):

It is a mystery to me why the British government should be so upset about the warm welcome that President Bill Clinton gave to Gerry Adams, the president of Sinn Féin, the political arm of the IRA. Of course no politician will pass

Just Off Africa, in Sunshine and Shadow

By Christine Joseph

PARIS — A short ferry-boat ride off the Senegalese coast, just south of Cape Verde Peninsula, is the tiny island of Gorée. There are no cars and only 1,000 people, many of them artisans or fishermen. The island, graced by palms and

MEANWHILE

flowering cacti, is a sunny oasis, almost a corner of paradise.

Yet, behind Gorée's beauty, an insidious unease infiltrates everything, more penetratingly than the sun's merciless rays. It is the malaise of a history stained with blood.

From the early 16th century until the 19th century, Gorée was the African tip of the slave-

trade triangle. Portuguese, French, British and Dutch merchants came to the island, which has one of West Africa's best natural ports, to barter for slaves. The slaves, mostly from coastal areas, were shipped to the New World. There they were exchanged for cotton, tobacco, indigo or other local goods, which were then brought back to Europe.

Over the centuries, 20 million Africans are said to have passed through the island. Uprooted, maltreated, often tortured, many died before reaching their intended destination.

South of the Gorée port is a squat building known as the House of Slaves. Built in the late 18th century by Dutch slave-traders, it is a haunting monument, a place of dark and heavy symbolism.

A tour guide, speaking in a matter-of-fact tone, describes the atrocities that took place there: Families were separated, people were thrown into overcrowded cubicles to be kept sometimes for months before being shipped out; humans were chained to the walls or to each other, and let out only once a day to relieve themselves; people were fed just enough to make the weight required for sale (the equivalent of 60 kilograms, or 130 pounds).

Those who resisted were brutally punished, caged in darkness like animals or thrown into shark-ridden waters. Many others who died of mistreatment were pitched into the dark waters as well, the balls and chains on their legs carrying them to the bottom. Sometimes bodies would wash ashore to rot.

In hushed horror, European, African and American visitors crane their necks to peer at the lingering evidence: the pits of darkness, where the only light comes through the guards' gun slits; the Point of No Return, a hallway ending in the sea where the slaves were herded onto ships, never to see Africa again; and the waves licking the rocks that so many Americans' ancestors tread upon.

Today, life in Gorée goes on. Vendors zealously pursue the omniscient tourists. Women hang laundry out to dry as their children boisterously play soccer in the square, surrounded by bleating goats and sheep. The distant horn of the ferry — Dakar, the capital, is a 20-minute trip away — is the only other sound breaking the sun-baked calm.

Gorée is being restored, by private owners and foundations. Its sandy streets are now lined with renovated rose, ochre and terra-cotta French colonial buildings. The fort on the

southern tip of the island houses artisans, who paint and sculpt in refurbished ateliers. Fragrant hibiscus brims over cement fences, and crumbling walls have been replastered, all the way down to the House of Slaves on the edge of the sea.

The sheer beauty of Gorée is what makes it all so unsettling. Just as flowers in the fields of Auschwitz cannot mask the awful fact of death, all the renovations in the world cannot veil Gorée's past. If anything, they bring its cruelty into sharper focus. So be it. The horror, set so wrongly in this beautiful corner of the world, needs to be remembered.

The millions who passed through here remain nameless. Their composite history can be compiled, their numbers approximated, but only from other people's records. And yet their presence haunts Gorée.

The last room of the House of Slaves is covered with visitors' handwritten comments: from presidents and football stars, or ordinary people desperately seeking a history of their own.

They plead, all of them, for compassion and recollection. Their pleas echo against the replastered walls. For Gorée, beautiful, horrifying Gorée, is a call never to replicate, a cry always to remember.

If only the world would.

International Herald Tribune

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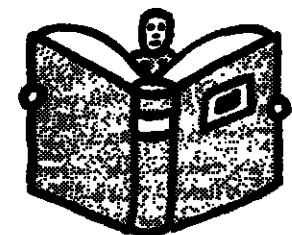
BOOKS

WHAT THEY'RE READING

• Alexandre Lamfalussy, president of the European Monetary Institute, is reading "Histoire d'Allemagne" (History of Germany) by the French author Joseph Roan, between Dick Francis thrillers.

"He has produced a masterful piece about the history of Germany. It's very thick, but very interesting."

(Brandon Mitchener, IHT)



references to) and Mann's political development from a conservative pre-Nazi German nationalist to a fervently anti-Nazi liberal.

Mann's homoeroticism seems to have been more of a burden than a blessing to the severely repressed novelist. Fortunately, he transmuted his unresolved conflicts about sexual activity into successful fiction ("Death in Venice" is, of course, the locus classicus); but he apparently never allowed himself to read about or to think seriously about the subject. Hayman, understandably, has difficulty in securing some focus or a sustained pattern of narration and analysis in regard to Mann's sexuality. Even Mann's interest in Freud did not become an occasion for self-conscious consideration of sexual identity. It is not surprising that when Gore Vidal, in 1948, sent Mann a copy of "The City and the Pillars," Mann responded with polite vascousness. For Mann, the closet was dark and deep, and who is to say that he didn't do well to write some of his best fiction in its recesses and to be, in the daylight, a conservative German gentleman? Hayman helps with this part of the story, but he implies that he will deliver more than he does, and this aspect of Mann disappears into the grayness and narrative blur of Hayman's presentation.

Europe (and what Europeans called the world) went to war twice in Mann's adult lifetime. Almost 40 when Imperial Germany began its destruction of the Austro-Hungarian Empire and most of Europe, Mann supported Kaiser Wilhelm's vision of a pan-German world autocracy, especially if the emphasis were put on such glories of German culture as Goethe and Beethoven. Mann's art before 1914 ("Buddenbrooks," "Tonio Kröger," the first part of "Felix

Krull") had risen out of the volcanic fissures that separated his identification of himself as, on the one side, the complicit chronicler of bourgeois conservatism (after all, he was a best-selling and well-to-do author) and, on the other, his counter-cultural view of the alienated artist. It was a fertile division and a profitable one for him.

A fervent nationalist, he temporized in the face of the Nazis rise to power. He resisted opposing the Nazis as long as he could, which was a long time; his patriotism, his conservative blindness in the face of radical change, his reluctance to leave his language and his book-buying audience, his wife's Jewishness, his alienation from and his rivalry with his liberal, pro-democratic brother Heinrich, and his essentially Victorian humanism all weighed in the balance. By early 1933, he had enough of the Nazis and the Nazis of him; he fled to Switzerland, then to America; he was soon at the top of Nazi hate and hit lists, the most internationally acclaimed anti-Nazi German expatriate. On this part of Mann's story, Hayman's biography is riveting.

What happened to the diaries and other private papers he had left behind in Munich? I'm not sure. Perhaps Mann got them back. But my search in the narrative for closure about this incident still leaves me uncertain. The biography is weakest in its handling of narrative perspective; frequently there seems to be no reason why a particular sequence of events follows another or why certain events have been narrated in some detail (or at all) rather than others.

Fred Kaplan, the author of biographies of Carlyle, Dickens and James and distinguished professor at the City University of New York, wrote this for The Washington Post.

THOMAS MANN: A Biography

By Ronald Hayman. 672 pages. \$35. Scribner.

Reviewed by Fred Kaplan

IN Switzerland in early 1933, the Nobel Prize-winning 62-year-old Thomas Mann trembled anxiously at the thought that back in Munich the Nazis were ransacking his house and reading his private papers, including his diaries. "During the day he and this wife Katia spent a lot of time holding hands. She 'more or less under-

stands my anxieties' (Mann said) ... One evening, at a hotel in Basel, he burst into tears." Ronald Hayman's uneven biography of the great upper-middle-class chronicler of the German bourgeoisie and of the European Götterdämmerung does not make clear how much of his anxiety Katia actually understood. The reader might think it helpful to know.

Hayman has two unifying themes: Mann's unconsummated homoerotic (as opposed to consummated homosexual) longing for young men (which his diaries presumably included

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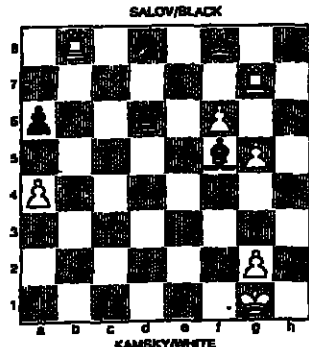
By Robert Byrne

GATA KAMSKY as White was pitted against Valeri Salov in a qualification match for the world championship. In this opening one of the main lines of the Queen's Gambit Accepted, it is usual for Black to regroup with 6...Ne7 7 Be4 Nf6. Salov's 6...Nc2, putting his knight on the edge of the board, was maybe meant to be provocative.

With 7...a6, Salov gave up a center pawn to 8 Ne2 to preserve a wing pawn with 8...b5, a strange decision. 7...Bd6 8 Qa4 e6 9 b4 c6 10 ab b5! 11 Bb5 c6 12 Nb5 O-O 13 Nd6 Qd6 14 Qa5 Ne4 would certainly not have been dangerous for Black.

On 16 Qc3, it would have been wrong for Black to play 16...Bc3? because 17 Qc3 Qe4 18 Be7 Qd4 19 Bd8 Rd8 20 Qa5 yields White a rook for a bishop.

After 21 Ne2!, Salov could not play 21...Qc5 because of 22 Qa3, trapping the black knight.



Also, 21...Qc4 22 Qc3 Qe5 23 Qa5 wins a piece for White. Realizing that quiet play in such a poor position would be fatal, Salov sought complications with 21...b5! After 22 Bb5, Salov could not capture with 22...Qc4 because 23 Qc3 Qe5 24 Nd4 Qd4 25 Qc3 leads to 25 Nf5 Kf8 26 Qg7 mate) 25 Re8 26 Bf3 b4 27 Qb4 Qb6 28 Qc3 Kf8 29 b4! c6 30 ab Bc3 31 Rcl puts Kamsky a pawn ahead with great positional advantage.

On 22...Qc5 23 Nf4!, Salov could not capture with 23...Qb2 because 24 Bg6! f5 25 Qg6 Kh8 (or 25...Kf8 26 Ne6 Ke7 27 Qh7 Kd6 28 Qc7 mate) 26 e5! threatens the lethal 27 Nh5 or 27 Re3. But 23...Kg8 did not deter Kamsky from 24 Bg6! f5 25 Qg6 Qg7 26 Qc5 27 Qh4 Qc7 28 Qd8. If 28...Rg5, then 29 Qe1 Kf8 30 Qb6 Kf8 31 Ne6 Rg7 32 Qg7 33 Ng7 Kf7 34 f6 wins routinely.

There was nothing better than 30...Re6, but the ending was lost after 31 de. Kamsky's 53! g6 ended the struggle. After 53...Rf6 54 Rh7, it was useless to go on with 54...Rd6 55 Rf7 Kf8 56 Rf5. Salov gave up.

QUEEN'S GAMBIT ACCEPTED			
White	Black	White	Black
Kings	Kings	Kings	Kings
1-4	5-8	9-12	13-16
17-20	21-24	25-28	29-32
33-36	37-40	41-44	45-48
49-52	53-56	57-60	61-64
65-68	69-72	73-76	77-80
81-84	85-88	89-92	93-96
97-100	101-104	105-108	109-112
113-116	117-120	121-124	125-128
129-132	133-136	137-140	141-144
145-148	149-152	153-156	157-160
161-164	165-168	169-172	173-176
177-180	181-184	185-188	189-192
193-196	197-200	201-204	205-208
209-212	213-216	217-220	221-224
225-228	229-232	233-236	237-240
241-244	245-248	249-252	253-256
257-260	261-264	265-268	269-272
273-276	277-280	281-284	285-288
289-292	293-296	297-300	301-304
305-308	309-312	313-316	317-320
321-324	325-328	329-332	333-336
337-340	341-344	345-348	349-352
353-356	357-360	361-364	365-368
369-372	373-376	377-380	381-384
385-388	389-392	393-396	397-400
401-404	405-408	409-412	413-416
417-420	421-424	425-428	429-432
433-436	437-440	441-444	445-448
449-452	453-456	457-460	461-464
465-468	469-472	473-476	477-480
481-484	485-488	489-492	493-496
497-500	501-504	505-508	509-512
513-516	517-520	521-524	525-528
529-532	533-536	537-540	541-544
545-548	549-552	553-556	557-560
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737-740	741-744	745-748	749-752
753-756	757-760	761-764	765-768
769-772	773-776	777-780	781-784
785-788	789-792	793-796	797-800
801-804	805-808	809-812	813-816
817-820	821-824	825-828	829-832
833-836	837-840	841-844	845-848
849-852	853-856	857-860	861-864
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881-884	885-888	889-892	893-896
897-900	901-904	905-908	909-912
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Systems Integration:

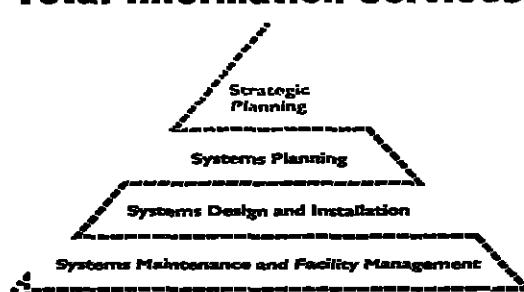
In a Global Market, a Human Touch

NTT Data Communications Systems Corporation was established in 1988 as a wholly owned subsidiary of Nippon Telegraph & Telephone Corporation. Since that time, NTT DATA has forged new paths in the fields of information processing, and the high quality of its products has made it the largest systems integration company in Japan.

The renown of NTT DATA's systems is increasing as satisfied customers spread the word. Their satisfaction is a result of NTT DATA's concentrated effort to provide every customer with a tailor-made system that serves its unique needs. This is accomplished by carefully analyzing the client company's specific needs and by working closely with senior managers and downstream technicians to ensure that the resulting system matches its requirements perfectly.

Based on the data they have gathered from the client, NTT DATA employees then use their knowledge of business trends and the latest technological advances to design a special system that will meet the client's needs now and in the future. Their approach is hands-on, whether it is in the strategic planning, systems planning, systems design and installation, or systems maintenance and facility management phases of the project.

Total Information Services



This is what NTT DATA means when it uses the term "humanware." The company wants to ensure that the vital human link with machines is not forgotten in the design of its immensely complex information systems. The company sums up its corporate philosophy as "innovation with a human touch."

This also means that these systems can make a difference in people's lives. Shiro Fujita, the company's president and chief executive officer, puts it this way: "We at NTT DATA use the term 'humanware' to describe the attention we devote to designing systems that facilitate the interface of human beings and machines, or to making the system more user-friendly. We believe that systems that embody a sensitivity to the people who must operate them not only work better and are more cost-effective in the long run, but also enhance the quality of life."

NTT DATA applies these principles in its three key business areas: public administration systems, financial systems and industrial systems.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION SYSTEMS

NTT DATA's integration skills are becoming increasingly important in the area of public-service administration systems as changes in information management make existing systems obsolete. Public authorities, like the private sector, are downsizing and moving away from centralized data processing toward personal computer networks and workstations.

A number of complex public administration systems have been developed



NTT DATA President and CEO Shiro Fujita.

by NTT DATA. The Postal Saving Service On-line System, Japan's largest on-line system, links 24,000 post offices and business centers in Japan to a central administration that processes savings accounts and money transfers.

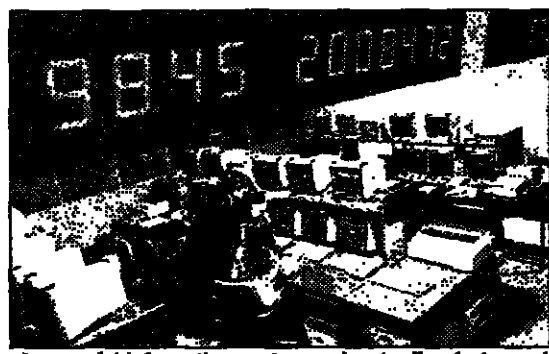
One of NTT DATA's paperless systems is the Japan Patent Agency Paperless System, which processes patent applications from the time of filing through inspection and rejection or acceptance and registration. This is the world's first electronic patent application system based on a large-scale multivendor computer configuration.

Health care is another sector with a growing need for the type of sophisticated systems NTT DATA produces. In Japan, as in other developed nations, the population is aging and ways must be found to reduce the costs of health care. This can be done through preventive health care as well as by such methods as using paperless medical records and expert systems. NTT DATA's Emergency Medical Information System, for example, provides instant details on the availability of hospital beds, blood and plasma.

NTT DATA plans to expand into new areas with its public-administration systems. New products will help revolutionize government information management and facilitate the exchange of information between government and the private sector.

FINANCIAL SYSTEMS

In the area of financial systems, NTT DATA can claim to be responsible for the infrastructural underpinning of Japan's financial sector. Its Zengin System is an on-line fund transfer network that connects 4,500 Japanese banks, credit unions and other financial institutions. It makes speedy electronic fund transfers, remittances and check collections, and forms the core of the payment system in Japan.



A powerful information system makes trading faster and more reliable at the Tokyo International Financial Futures Exchange.

The company also created the Automatic Answer Network System for Electrical Request (ANSER), through which customers can communicate with their banks to check their account balances or transfer funds by telephone, fax or personal computer. The NTT DATA Cash Dispensing (CD) System is an on-line system linking some 80,000 automatic teller machines all over Japan. One card can be used at many different banks.

NTT DATA is also involved in the Tokyo International Futures Exchange through its trading system, which links exchange members to a central host computer.

INDUSTRIAL SYSTEMS

NTT DATA's industrial systems serve a broad cross section of industry, spanning manufacturing, retail, construction and other service sectors. Systems and services can be broadly divided into three functional areas: Information systems for individual corporations, multiclient network systems and packaged services.

As corporations restructure to meet the challenges of a rapidly changing marketplace, upgrading and expanding information systems

becomes crucial. NTT DATA creates system environments for individual corporations that improve marketing, production, administration, account management and other activities vital to business success.

One of NTT DATA's packaged software services is the smart-card system. Smart cards are just that: they have a larger memory capacity and can be re-programmed more easily than magnetic cards, and they are also more secure. NTT DATA's smart card systems are in wide use for employee identification systems and the security and administration of intelligent buildings. Another smart card system, the Car Life Card System, keeps detailed information on a car and its drivers, including repair and maintenance scheduling.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS RECOGNIZED

NTT DATA's efforts have already been recognized internationally. In November 1993, NTT DATA became the first recipient in the information services industry of the Deming Prize, a prestigious award given to the company with the best record in research and quality control.

NTT DATA's selection by computer industry leader Microsoft Corp. to join companies in the United States and Europe in developing interactive television services is another example of the high esteem in which the company is held abroad. This project involves assisting in systems integration for the combining of Microsoft's broadband-network software with cable TV transmission components and set-top boxes. The system will be tested this year, and when finished will provide viewers with on-demand programming and data.

LOCAL TO INTERNATIONAL

Flush with its successes in Japan, NTT DATA is expanding onto the international scene, delivering products that are conceived and designed with the same concern for quality assurance and social responsibility that has won it the confidence and respect of its customers.

NTT DATA is now creating a postal savings network in Beijing that will link window terminals and automated teller machines at post offices around the city. This contract was awarded by China's Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications based on the success of NTT DATA's Postal Saving Service On-line System and its fund transfer networks in Japan.

NTT DATA has a branch office in Hong Kong and a representative office in Beijing to help it keep in touch with the important Asian market. In the United States, NTT DATA's branch office has support systems that facilitate currency and fund

dealing for major financial institutions. Another branch office, in Britain, operates database services and, along with the Brussels Engineering Center, conducts market research on new business opportunities.

NTT DATA is also working with the State Economic Information System in China and the central banking system in Thailand.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

NTT DATA's remarkable record of achievement rests on a solid base — its research and development department. The company continues to develop new technologies to meet the pressing needs of today's society and to keep up with the lightning-fast progress of the information services industry.

NTT DATA's R&D focuses on technologies that meet sophisticated, diverse



NTT DATA COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEMS CORPORATION

NTT DATA At a Glance

Year ending March 31, 1994
 Net sales: 455.3 billion yen (\$4.4 billion)
 Net income: 4.9 billion yen (\$47.4 million)
 Total shareholders' equity: 43.8 billion yen (\$425.4 million)
 Total assets: 649.6 billion yen (\$6.3 billion)
 (At the prevailing exchange rate on March 31, 1994 of 103 yen = US\$1)
 Paid-in capital: 10 billion yen, authorized capital 40 billion yen (wholly owned subsidiary of NTT at the date of establishment)
 Number of shares of common stock authorized: 800,000 shares
 Number of shares of common stock issued: 200,000 shares
 Number of employees: 9,578 (Dec. 31, 1994)

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 Tel: (86 10) 508-7467
 Fax: (86 10) 508-7469

Brussels Engineering Centre
 Trèves Centre, Rue de Trèves 45, B-1040 Brussels, Belgium
 Tel: (32 2) 238-7857
 Fax: (32 2) 238-7718

market needs, including multimedia, distributed processing and networking, and software development. The company concentrates on the building blocks of multimedia: graphics, text, character, voice and image processing, as well as multimedia communications and multimedia database technology. It recently began research on interactive image communications, and, in cooperation with the U.S. company Unisql Inc., it has developed a Japanese-language version of Unisql object-oriented relation database management software.

INTERNATIONAL OUTREACH

NTT DATA is now ready to offer its extensive experience and expertise in integration systems to the whole world.

Mr. Fujita, the company's president and CEO, sums up NTT DATA's outlook succinctly: "The future is full of challenges for a company such as ours. Change is everywhere around us — new lifestyles that are changing the way we live, the transformation from a mass-production society to one of production for highly segmented consumer markets, and the globalization of financial markets, to mention a few. The information revolution has played a major role in bringing these changes about, and information technology will continue to enable this evolution. We accept this challenge and are committed to respond to it with the creativity it requires."



The Japan Patent Agency is streamlined by the world's first paperless application system.

JP 12/15/90

Style

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE
TUESDAY, MARCH 28, 1995
PAGE 11



Clockwise from top left: Neal Fox of Sulka; Roberto Devorik in Lacroix boutique; DKNY flying the flag; Nicole Fahri in her shop; Joseph, the designer-retailer, and Caroline Charles's store for special occasions.

Shopping in the '90s: Superstar Comeback of Bond Street

By Suzy Menkes
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — The name is Bond. As in James Bond. Indeed, Ian Fleming supposedly named the suave agent 007 for Bond Street, a fashionable shopping artery in the heart of the city.

The stylish street, running between Oxford Street and Piccadilly, lost its traditional luster as airline offices and banks moved in during the 1980s. But suddenly Bond Street is having a shopping renaissance as designer stores sprout among art galleries, fine jewelers and the quaint specialist shops — some of which have been there since the dandified Beau Brummel strutted his stuff in 18th-century London.

Now the lower end — technically Old Bond Street — has become a shopping nirvana for the 1990s. There is the marble and frescoed emporium of Gianni Versace, who must be credited with starting a trend when the imposing corner store opened in 1992. Looking north, there are Gucci, Tiffany and

Cartier, and pennants streaming for Chanel and DKNY. Donna Karan's dramatic plate-glass-fronted store, with its bar counter and bank of video screens, opened last October. As DKNY has exceeded sales expectations, a Donna Karan designer store is now also slated for Bond Street.

Opening next week in a 19th-century building of wood panels and ceiling moldings, is a London house for Christian Lacroix. The five-story shop will sell ready-to-wear, wedding dresses, the Bazar line and, ultimately, menswear. Opposite Lacroix is Sulka, a traditional men's store now given international polish by its American president.

Chanel, Karl Lagerfeld and Valentino are all long established in Bond Street. But, significantly, there is now a mushroom growth of British names: Joseph, a retailer at the cutting edge of design; Caroline Charles, offering special occasion outfits and romantic straw hats as seen in "Four Weddings and a Funeral," and Nicole Fahri. Her airy store with its bleached wood floors also offers the upscale shopping crowd

what Bond Street needs: a chic restaurant called Nicole's.

Rosamond Monckton is president of the Bond Street Association and managing director of Tiffany's London branch, which is one of a line-up of stores, headed by Asprey, selling jewelry and objets d'art. She emphasizes the peculiarly British character of Bond Street, with its architectural variety and mix of trades from luxury goods through galleries, Persian carpet stores, antique amber, men's fancy vests or fancier chocolates.

"Part of the attraction of Bond Street is that it is not just retailing," says Monckton. "There are the auction houses — Sotheby's and Phillips — and all the first-floor operations like picture-restorers that are part of the fabric and life of the street."

Monckton deliberately targeted for Tiffany upscale young clients in search of 21st birthday or wedding gifts. That was a harbinger of change in a street that had become snooty, establishment and intimidating.

Many of the customers in the

area are now cosmopolitan: Caroline Charles says that 35 percent of the shop's clients are Americans — different from the mix at the flagship store in Knightsbridge, West London, home of Harrods and until now the favored area for fashion designer stores.

"There has always been a battle between Bond Street and Sloane Street — the pendulum swings," says Monckton. "In 1986, when I opened Tiffany, it was a tough call between the two."

Roberto Devorik, who is behind the Lacroix store, is an impresario of designer fashion boutiques, an Argentinian based in London for 25 years. He already has a Lacroix shop in Sloane Street and other stores in the surrounding Knightsbridge area.

"It wasn't easy to find something for Lacroix, because it couldn't be grand, but it couldn't be poor — and I wanted it like a couture house," says Devorik of the bijoux building where restorers are at work on the molded ceiling and where heart-patterned wrought-iron banisters are being installed.

"Around here in Bond Street

was dead — but then I smelled that it was coming back," says Devorik.

Joseph Ettedgui, whose boutiques are concentrated in West London, also sniffed the change and opened a Joseph boutique in Old Bond Street a month ago.

"Suddenly with DKNY and Blumarine opening — and rumors of lots of other people — Bond Street is the place to be," he says. "All the nice hotels are around here, and art galleries. It is like a little village."

When Neal Fox became president of Sulka, he felt strongly that the store had to be given a consistent level of quality, taste and elegant international style, so that it would seem less like haberdashers, supplying undergarments and ties, and offer instead a total wardrobe. He boasts that the average age of Sulka's clients has come down 15 years to cater to 30-to-55-year-olds, and that the re-furbished flagship on Bond Street, expanded last year by taking over adjoining premises, shows how the brand has been re-invented.

"I couldn't be more pleased at our decision to stay," he said. "Bond Street has come alive. It was a cumulative effect that

started with the Gucci re-do and Versace taking over a bank building. It is like Madison Avenue — you get highs and lows and moments when suddenly the interest explodes."

The spacious Sulka store with its handmade suits, its classy ties and bathrobes in thick silk with discreet motifs, is part of a Bond Street trend toward large retail spaces.

FARHI, a French-born designer long established in London, fell for the wide open area of a former Air France office. Now, well-worn leather armchairs, curving wooden benches, sculpted in Madagascan, and flea-market finds furnish the 10,000-square-foot (930-square-meter) store, which has menswear at the front, the main area devoted to Farhi's stylish separates, and, at the back, her black-on-black line.

"My original thought was that the place reminded me of a hotel lobby, where people sit down and relax," says Farhi of the image that she wanted to convey when the store opened six months ago.

Farhi admits that she and her

partner Stephen Marks did not focus specifically on Bond Street, but "wanted a big location." The result has justified the decision. In the heart of the West End, customers are not so much career clients as "women who don't work and have a lot of money to spend." Farhi watches "limos pull up outside Valentino" and believes that in the tourist season 30 to 40 percent of Bond Street clients will be from overseas, particularly Japan.

"When I started in business 30 years ago, Bond Street was the street and Fenwick's was the store," says Farhi, referring to the only department store in New Bond Street. The upper end is also lively, for Emporio Armani has just opened and there are new stores for Cerruti and for Joan and David shoes.

What made Bond Street hot? Retailers suggest that the rise goes in tandem with the decline

of Knightsbridge, where landlords had become "greedy" and rents soared. However, a new Prada store on Sloane Street and a fall opening for Giorgio Armani, suggest that Bond Street's new-found success may be part of a more general renaissance of London shopping after a long period of recession.

Bond Street has so far managed to attract a lively young clientele, without losing its essential character. But then it has quite a shopping history. This is what Lord Lytton wrote in 1831 about the fashionable promenade that attracted London's young bloods and dandies:

And now our Brothers Bond Street enter, Dear Street, of London's charms the centre, Dear Street! where at a certain hour Man's follies burst forth into flower.

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THE WORLD'S DAILY NEWSPAPER

FL TRUST SWITZERLAND
Société d'Investissement à Capital Variable
L-2163 Luxembourg, 26, avenue Monreux
R.C. Luxembourg B 33 846

Shareholders of FL TRUST SWITZERLAND (the "Company") are hereby put on notice that an extraordinary general meeting as well as the statutory general meeting of shareholders have been called to be held at the registered office on APRIL 18, 1995, respectively at 11:00 and 15:00 for the purpose of considering and voting upon the following points:

Agenda of the extraordinary general meeting
Amendment of articles 16, 21, 22 and 23 of the Company's Articles of Association.

In order to be able to validly deliberate on the agenda of the extraordinary general meeting holders of at least 50% of the shares issued and outstanding must be present or represented at the meeting and the resolutions, in order to be approved, must be adopted by at least 2/3 of the shareholders present or represented.

Agenda of the statutory general meeting
1. Reports of the Board of Directors and of the Independent Auditor.
2. Approval of the Financial Statements made-up for the financial year ended as of December 31, 1994.
3. Discharge to the Directors and to the Independent Auditor.
4. Statutory Appointments.
5. Miscellaneous.

Resolutions on the agenda of the Statutory General Meeting will require no quorum and will be taken at the majority of the votes expressed by the shareholders present or represented.

In order to assist at the above meetings, bearer shareholders are requested to deposit their shares at the banks set out below where they may obtain the full text of the proposed resolutions and a proxy form. Shares need to be deposited at least forty-eight hours in advance of the meeting at either:

- BANQUE FERRIER LULLIN (LUXEMBOURG) S.A., 26, Avenue Monreux, L-2163 Luxembourg
- FERRIER LULLIN & CIE S.A., 15, rue Pétit, CH-1211 Genève 11
- SWISS BANK CORPORATION, One Exchange Square, 25th Floor, 8, Connaught Place, Hong Kong
- BANQUE PARIBAS SERN, 61, avenue de Monceau, F-75008 Paris
- CREDIT GENERAL DE BANQUE S.A., Grand-Place, B-1000 Bruxelles.

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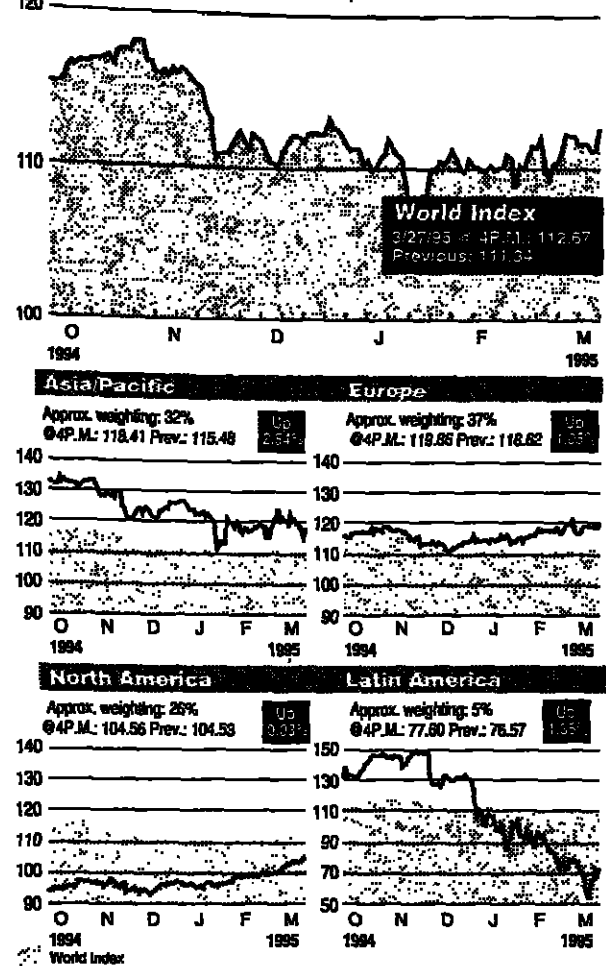
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Industrial Sectors							
	Mon. @ 4 P.M.	Prev. close	% change		Mon. @ 4 P.M.	Prev. close	% change
Energy	116.08	115.52	+0.47	Capital Goods	115.15	114.48	+0.59
Utilities	115.15	114.90	+0.22	Raw Materials	129.48	128.12	+1.06
Finance	108.67	108.05	+0.67	Consumer Goods	110.44	109.93	+0.56
Services	110.36	109.41	+0.87	Miscellaneous	119.39	117.86	+1.47

For more information about the index, a booklet is available free of charge. Write to Trib Index, 181 Avenue Charles de Gaulle, 92221 Neuilly Cedex, France.

Property Sparks Stocks

Hong Kong Sale Lifts Sentiment

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

HONG KONG—The latest government land auction on Monday drew some big players into the bidding and all four lots sold for prices at the high end of expectations, which lifted stock sentiment, analysts said.

But the colony's biggest developers failed to win any of the plots, suggesting they remain cautious, the analysts added.

The success of the auction helped drive Hong Kong stock prices higher, with the Hang Seng index closing up 202.88 points, or 2.4 percent, at 8,687.54.

Hong Kong's stock market is largely property-driven and prices at government land sales are taken as important pointers to the health of the economy.

Among the stocks driving the market higher were leading real estate companies, Cheung Kong (Holdings) Ltd. and Sun Hung Kai Properties Ltd.

The Hong Kong land auction was the first since November in which the government succeeded in selling all the sites on its schedule.

The four properties went for a total 3.37 billion Hong Kong dollars (\$437 million).

Sino Land Co. bought two sites worth a total of 2.38 billion Hong Kong dollars, but Cheung Kong (Holdings) Ltd. failed to buy any lots after bidding aggressively.

The sale bodes well for the territory's economy because because 70 percent of companies derive at least some earnings from real estate.

"I am very pleased with the results," a Hong Kong government land agent said. "These are consistent, if not slightly better than we expected. I think

See PROPERTY, Page 17

U.S. Human Rights Guide

White House Is Issuing a Code for Business

By David E. Sanger
New York Times Staff

WASHINGTON—In an attempt to win back the goodwill of human rights groups disappointed by President Bill Clinton's decision to extend trade benefits to China without tying them to human rights concerns, the White House is issuing a voluntary code of human rights principles for American companies operating abroad.

After protracted argument within the administration, Mr. Clinton decided last spring to bow to business interests that contended that the annual review of China's human rights performance was costing the United States billions of dollars in business in the world's most dynamic emerging market.

Now the administration is once again trying to step lightly between two constituencies.

Mr. Clinton has probably done more for American businesses operating abroad than any president in postwar history, turning the Commerce Department into a forceful advocate for companies, pressing foreign governments to send business their way and raising trade issues to the top of the foreign policy agenda.

But as the election approaches, he wants to woo back the human rights community. The chief problem is that America's allies, who are also its biggest economic competitors, have no such codes, and companies in the nations stand to suffer in business that the United States passes by.

That issue was highlighted earlier this month when the administration barred Conoco Inc. from a billion-dollar development

deal with Iran. Now French oil companies are negotiating with Iran to replace Conoco.

It is unclear how many businesses will abide by the code. Some executives reached last week said that if the wording was sufficiently weak or vague and unlikely to affect their competitiveness, there would probably be widespread adherence to what the administration has called "a model of behavior."

The code's deliberately vague language urges companies to respect the rights of workers to organize and stops short of asking them to encourage such activities, people familiar with it said.

The fear, several administration officials said, is that any such code could be viewed in many nations — including China — as an effort to undermine national laws that strictly regulate labor activities.

The code makes no mention of paying a "fair wage" to workers in developing countries and emerging markets; those familiar with it said, and it sidesteps the question of how companies should treat workers who are prosecuted for engaging in political dissent.

In a declaration issued at the time he extended China's trade privileges, Mr. Clinton committed to increased broadcasts into China by Radio Free Asia and the Voice of America, more support for non-governmental human rights groups operating there and "the development with American business leaders of a voluntary set of principles for business activity in China."

Progress on the first two commitments has been minimal. When the administration began drafting the code of conduct, the State Department argued that a code only for businesses operating in China would further irritate relations between the two countries.

Bonn Sets Stage For Fracas Over Phone Market

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BONN—Germany will not limit the number of licenses issued to private companies seeking to offer telephone service when its huge market is opened to competition in 1998, Wolfgang Botsch, the minister of postal services and telecommunications, said Monday.

Mr. Botsch announced recommendations that, if adopted by German legislators, would give a host of would-be international competitors access to the world's third-largest phone market and put pressure on Deutsche Telekom AG, the state-run phone company.

The recommendations set the stage for the opening of the market and the selling of Deutsche Telekom to private investors, which the German government wants to begin next year.

The field of potential competitors to Deutsche Telekom has grown in recent months to include several domestic utilities that have forged alliances with established foreign telecommunications companies.

The utilities plan to build competing networks around their existing electricity grids. VIAG AG has teamed up with

British Telecommunications PLC, Thyssen AG has joined with BellSouth Corp. of the United States, and Veba AG has linked with Cable & Wireless PLC of Britain.

Mr. Botsch said operators of mobile telephone systems would be allowed to construct and operate their own networks before 1998, without having to lease segments from Deutsche Telekom as they do now.

Under the plan outlined by Mr. Botsch, only companies that have a market share of over 25 percent will be required to offer universal service.

In the initial stages, this would include only Deutsche Telekom.

Companies that receive licenses will pay no fees for access to public rights-of-way for network installation.

The government also detailed its timetable for liberalization: a new telecommunications law is to be drafted by the fall of 1995, and passed by Parliament by the summer of 1996.

Sample licenses and requirements will be drafted by the fall of 1996, and licenses granted by the spring of 1997.

(Bloomberg, Reuters)

Pearson Profit Rise Is Clouded by Video-Unit Slump

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON—Pearson PLC, the British media conglomerate, reported a 43 percent rise in 1994 profit Monday but saw its shares dive as investors learned that a new acquisition had been hit hard by Japanese competition.

Pearson's profit for the year rose to £297.8 million (\$473.5 million), helped by a huge £57.6 million contribution from the newly floated British Sky Broadcasting Group PLC, or BSkyB, in which Pearson kept a 14 percent stake.

But despite a dividend increase of 2 pence to 15 pence, Pearson's shares fell

15 pence to 569 pence after the company said that the performance of its video-entertainment unit Mindscape — part of last year's \$462 million acquisition of the U.S.-based software publisher Software Toolworks Inc. — had not lived up to expectations.

"The decline in the video cartridge games market has been more rapid than expected," said Frank Barlow, Pearson's managing director, adding that Japanese video-game makers such as Sega Enterprises Ltd. and Nintendo Co. had reacted to the slump with fierce price-cutting. The drop in the market "puts us about

a year behind schedule," said Mr. Barlow, without giving specific sales figures. "But it will now grow at the rate we expected it to." He said Mindscape was still strong in the higher-margin CD-ROM games market.

Sega and Nintendo were accused earlier this month of monopolistic practices in Britain.

Pessimism over Mindscape obscured the otherwise steady increase in Pearson's operating profits across most of its businesses, led by a jump of about a third in its information-division earnings to £84.7 million.

Advertising revenues picked up strongly in both the national newspaper, which publishes the Times, and across Pearson's stable of regional newspapers, the company said.

Mr. Barlow said the relatively low-volume international circulation of the Financial Times meant that the newspaper's operation had not been affected as much by the recent surge in the price of newsprint paper as some in the sector.

Analysts, however, made downgrades to their current-year forecasts for Pearson based on the outlook for Mindscape.

(Reuters, Bloomberg)

Thinking Ahead / Commentary

France Should Let Customers Be Right

By Reginald Dale
International Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON—An American visitor to Paris recently received a sharp insight into how France works after losing patience with rude sales staff in a high-fashion clothing store.

"Whatever happened to the idea that the customer is always right?" he asked. "Not here," came the immediate reply.

In France the supplier of a service tends to demand, and receive, more consideration than the consumer. And despite the country's pride in its revolutionary traditions, when a problem has to be solved it is usually the government, not the citizen, that is expected to come up with the answer.

So it is natural that when a threat to French culture is perceived, it should be the government that takes to the barricades — whether by trying to ban the encroachment of English into the French language or by barring American programs from French TV.

What programs the French people might want to watch, even what words they might want to use, are of less importance than what the French establishment thinks is best.

Unfortunately, the consequences of ten years far beyond France. It is at French insistence that the European Commission has just rescinded proposals to tighten restrictions on foreign TV programs throughout the European Union.

The Commission wants to enforce quotas requiring a majority of TV programs aired by European stations to be made in Europe by closing a couple of loopholes that have made the rules easy to evade.

The plan represents an elegant attempt by the commission to balance the views of the Union's traditionally protectionist South, led by France, which favors the local suppliers (the European TV industry), against those of the free-

Blue jeans have not knocked out the fashion industry. Fast food has not destroyed French gastronomy.

trading North, led by Britain and Germany, which backs the consumers (the viewers).

And the proposal is strongly contested by the consumer's ultimate champion, the United States, whose interests happen to be directly at stake in the shape of well over \$1 billion worth of exports of TV programs to the EU each year.

It could be much worse. What the commission is really proposing is to concede the present to the protectionists while awarding the future to the free traders — which is far better than the other way around.

The quotas would end after ten years.

Most importantly, they would not apply to the new multi-media technologies, which will soon bring video-on-demand and a host of other new services onto home TV screens.

Far more is involved than whether or not there can be a cartoon channel on Belgian TV. At issue is one of the biggest growth industries of the 21st century — which is why the Canute-like French approach is doomed. Consumers will soon have far more choice than governments can easily control.

Even so, other governments should not accept any strengthening of the quotas, which would subject their own viewers to rules dreamed up by French bureaucrats for the next ten years. An industry sheltered by quotas is unlikely to become competitive.

France's claim to defend not just French, but European culture is the height of hypocrisy. There is no sign that the French government wants more German or British programs on French TV. Indeed, it insists that 40 percent of the material shown be French-made.

And French consumers are wiser than their government thinks. Blue jeans have not knocked out the fashion industry. Fast food has not destroyed French gastronomy, nor Coca-Cola French wine.

Government decrees cannot keep tastes — or language — from changing. Who knows, if French suppliers were more receptive to consumer demands, they might sell more goods to Americans. That could in turn help pay for all those imported American TV shows.

CURRENCY & INTEREST RATES

Cross Rates										Eurocurrency Deposits										March 27	
	1 U.S.	1 DM.	1 F.	1 L.	1 S.	1 Y.	1 P.	1 S.	1 Y.	1 P.	1 S.	1 Y.	1 P.	1 S.	1 Y.	1 P.	1 S.	1 Y.	1 P.		
American	1.00	1.93	1.93	1.93	1.93	1.93	1.93	1.93	1.93	1.93	1.93	1.93	1.93	1.93	1.93	1.93	1.93	1.93	1.93		
British	0.65	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.33		
French	0.65	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.33		
German	0.65	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.33		
Japanese	0.006	0.012	0.012	0.012	0.012	0.012	0.012	0.012	0.012	0.012	0.012	0.012	0.012	0.012	0.012	0.012	0.012	0.012	0.012		
Swiss	0.75	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50		
Italian	0.0000006	0.0000012	0.0000012	0.0000012	0.0000012	0.0000012	0.0000012	0.0000012	0.0000012	0.0000012	0.0000012	0.0000012	0.0000012	0.0000012	0.0000012	0.0000012	0.0000012	0.0000012	0.0000012		
Spanish	0.0000006	0.0000012	0.0000012	0.0000012	0.0000012	0.0000012	0.0000012	0.0000012	0.0000012	0.0000012	0.0000012	0.0000012	0.0000012	0.0000012	0.0000012	0.0000012	0.0000012	0.0000012	0.0000012		
Portuguese	0.0000006	0.0000012	0.0000012	0.0000012	0.0000012	0.0000012	0.0000012	0.0000012	0.0000012	0.0000012	0.0000012	0.0000012	0.0000012	0.0000012	0.0000012	0.0000012	0.0000012	0.0000012	0.0000012		
Belgian	0.0000006	0.0000012	0.0000012	0.0000012	0.0000012	0.0000012	0.0000012	0.0000012	0.0000012	0.0000012	0.0000012	0.0000012	0.0000012	0.0000012	0.0000012	0.0000012	0.0000012	0.0000012	0.0000012		
Dutch	0.0000006	0.0000012	0.0000012	0.0000012	0.0000012	0.0000012	0.0000012	0.0000012	0.0000012	0.0000012	0.0000012	0.0000012	0.0000012	0.0000012	0.0000012	0.0000012	0.0000012	0.0000012	0.0000012		
Australian	0.0000006	0.0000012	0.0000012	0.0000012	0.0000012	0.0000012	0.0000012	0.0000012	0.0000012	0.0000012	0.0000012	0.0000012	0.0000012	0.0000012	0.0000012	0.0000012	0.0000012	0.0000012	0.0000012		
Canadian	0.0000006	0.0000012	0.0000012	0.0000012	0.0000012	0.0000012	0.0000012	0.0000012	0.0000012	0.0000012	0.0000012	0.0000012	0.0000012	0.0000012	0.0000012	0.0000012	0.0000012	0.0000012	0.0000012		
South African	0.0000006	0.0000012	0.0000012	0.0000012	0.0000012	0.0000012	0.0000012	0.0000012	0.0000012	0.0000012	0.0000012	0.0000012	0.0000012	0.0000012	0.0000012	0.0000012	0.0000012	0.0000012	0.0000012		
Israeli	0.0000006	0.0000012	0.0000012	0.0000012	0.0000012	0.0000012	0.0000012	0.0000012	0.0000012	0.0000012	0.0000012	0.0000012	0.0000012	0.0000012	0.0000012	0.0000012	0.0000012	0.0000012	0.0000012		
Indian	0.0000006	0.0000012	0.0000012	0.0000012	0.0000012	0.0000012	0.0000012	0.0000012	0.0000012	0.0000012	0.0000012	0.0000012	0.0000012	0.0000012	0.0000012	0.0000012	0.0000012	0.0000012	0.0000012		
Chinese	0.0000006	0.0000012	0.0000012	0.0000012	0.0000012	0.0000012	0.0000012	0.0000012	0.0000012	0.0000012	0.0000012	0.0000012	0.0000012	0.0000012	0.0000012	0.0000012	0.0000012	0.0000012	0.0000012		
Thai	0.0000006	0.0000012	0.0000012	0.0000012	0.0000012	0.0000012	0.0000012	0.0000012	0.0000012	0.0000012	0.0000012	0.0000012	0.0000012	0.0000012	0.0000012	0.0000012	0.0000012	0.0000012	0.0000012		
Malaysian	0.0000006	0.0000012	0.0000012	0.0000012	0.0000012	0.0000012	0.0000012	0.0000012	0.0000012	0.0000012	0.0000012	0.0000012	0.0000012	0.0000012	0.0000012	0.0000012	0.0000012	0.0000012	0.0000012		
Philippine	0.0000006	0.0000012	0.0000012	0.0000012	0.0000012	0.0000012	0.0000012	0.0000012	0.0000012	0.0000012	0.0000012	0.0000012	0.0000012	0.0000012	0.0000012	0.0000012	0.0000012	0.0000012	0.0000012		
Indonesian	0.0000006	0.0000012	0.0000012	0.0000012	0.0000012	0.0000012	0.0000012	0.0000012	0.0000012	0.0000012	0.0000012	0.0000012	0.0000012	0.0000012	0.0000012	0.0000012	0.0000012	0.0000012	0.0000012		
South Korean	0.0000006	0.0000012	0.0000012	0.0000012	0.0000012	0.0000012	0.0000012	0.0000012	0.0000012	0.0000012	0.0000012	0.0000012	0.0000012	0.0000012	0.0000012	0.0000012	0.0000012	0.0000012	0.0000012		
Japanese Yen	0.0000006	0.0000012	0.0000012	0.0000012	0.0000012	0.0000012	0.0000012	0.0000012	0.0000012	0.0000012	0.0000012	0.0000012	0.0000012	0.0000012	0.0000012	0.0000012	0.0000012	0.0000012	0.0000012		
1 ECU	1.93	1.93	1.93	1.93	1.93	1.93	1.93	1.93	1.93	1.93	1.93	1.93	1.93	1.93	1.93	1.93	1.93	1.93	1.93		
1 SDR	1.93	1.93	1.93	1.93	1.93	1.93	1.93	1.93	1.93	1.93	1.93	1.93	1.93	1.93	1.93	1.93	1.93	1.93	1.93		

Chattin in Amsterdam, London, Milan, Paris, New York and Zurich, flings in other centers: Toronto rates of 2.21. To buy one pound; To buy one dollar; U. S. Unit of 100; N. G. not quoted; N. A. not available.

Other Dollar Values

Currency	Per \$	Currency	Per \$	Currency	Per \$	Currency	Per \$
Argentine	1.20	British	0.65	Mexican	0.05	S. A. Rand	0.40
Austrian	1.33	French	0.65	Peru	0.0000006	S. Korean	0.0000006
Belgian	0.65	German	0.65	Portugal	0.0000006	S. Vietnamese	0.0000006
Brazil	0.91	Italian	0.0000006	Spain	0.0000006	Sri Lanka	0.0000006
Chinese	0.0000006	Japanese	0.0000006	Switzerland	0.75	Taiwan	0.0000006
Colombian	0.0000006	Malaysian	0.0000006	U.S. Dollar	1.00	Thailand	0.0000006
Danish	0.52	Philippine	0.0000006	U.S. Dollar	1.00	Turkish	0.0000006
Deutsche	1.93	South African	0.0000006	U.S. Dollar	1.00	U.S. Dollar	1.00
French	0.65	South Korean	0.0000006	U.S. Dollar	1.00	U.S. Dollar	1.00
German	0.65	Thai	0.0000006	U.S. Dollar	1.00	U.S. Dollar	1.00
Italian	0.0000006	U.S. Dollar	1.00	U.S. Dollar	1.00	U.S. Dollar	1.00
Japanese	0.0000006	U.S. Dollar	1.00	U.S. Dollar	1.00	U.S. Dollar	1.00
Malaysian	0.0000006	U.S. Dollar	1.00	U.S. Dollar	1.00	U.S. Dollar	1.00
Philippine	0.0000006	U.S. Dollar	1.00	U.S. Dollar	1.00	U.S. Dollar	1.00
Indonesian	0.0000006	U.S. Dollar	1.00	U.S. Dollar	1.00	U.S. Dollar	1.00
South Korean	0.0000006	U.S. Dollar	1.00	U.S. Dollar	1.00	U.S. Dollar	1.00
Japanese Yen	0.0000006	U.S. Dollar	1.00	U.S. Dollar	1.00	U.S. Dollar	1.00

Forward Rates

Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day	Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day
American	1.93	1.93	1.93	Canadian	1.93	1.93	1.93
British	0.65	0.65	0.65	Japanese	0.006	0.006	0.006
French	0.65	0.65	0.65	Swiss	0.75	0.75	0.75
German	0.65	0.65	0.65	U.S. Dollar	1.00	1.00	1.00
Italian	0.0000006	0.0000006	0.0000006	U.S. Dollar	1.00	1.00	1.00
Japanese	0.0000006	0.0000006	0.0000006	U.S. Dollar	1.00	1.00	1.00
Malaysian	0.0000006	0.0000006	0.0000006	U.S. Dollar	1.00	1.00	1.00
Philippine	0.0000006	0.0000006	0.0000006	U.S. Dollar	1.00	1.00	1.00
Indonesian	0.0000006	0.0000006	0.0000006	U.S. Dollar	1.00	1.00	1.00
South Korean	0.0000006	0.0000006	0.0000006	U.S. Dollar	1.00	1.00	1.00
Japanese Yen	0.0000006	0.0000006	0.0000006	U.S. Dollar	1.00	1.00	1.00

Sources: ING Bank (London), Bank of America (New York), Bank of Tokyo (Tokyo), Royal Bank of Canada (Toronto), IMF (SDR). Other data from Bloomberg, Reuters and AP.

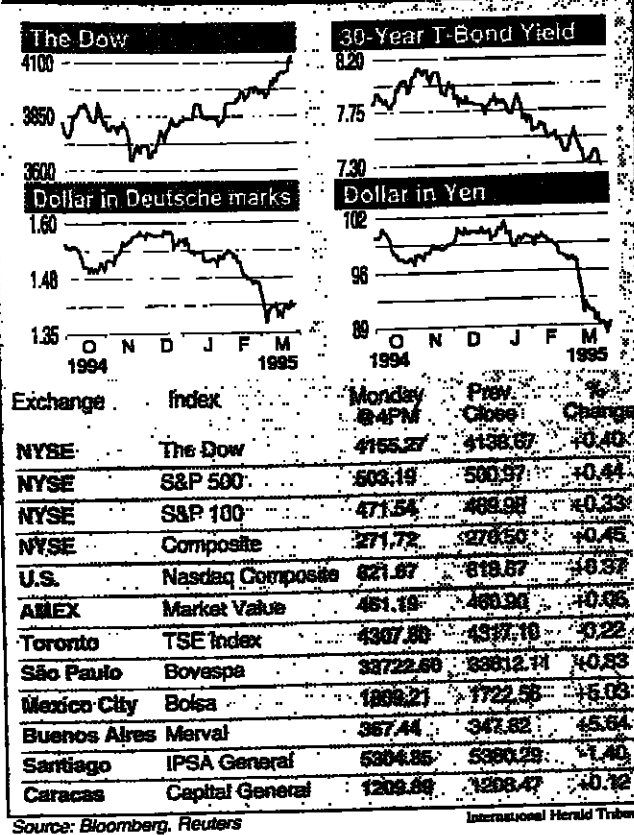
Key Money Rates

Currency	1 month	3 months	6 months	1 year	18 months	24 months	36 months	48 months	60 months
London	4.50	4.75	5.00	5.25	5.50	5.75	6.00	6.25	6.50
Frankfurt	4.50	4.75	5.00	5.25	5.50	5.75	6.00	6.25	6.50
Paris	4.50	4.75	5.00	5.25	5.50	5.75	6.00	6.25	6.50
Brussels	4.50	4.75	5.00	5.25	5.50	5.75	6.00	6.25	6.50
Amsterdam	4.50	4.75	5.00	5.25	5.50	5.75	6.00	6.25	6.50
Basel	4.50	4.75	5.00	5.25	5.50	5.75	6.00	6.25	6.50
Zurich	4.50	4.75	5.00	5.25	5.50	5.75	6.00	6.25	6.50
Geneva	4.50	4.75	5.00	5.25	5.50	5.75	6.00	6.25	6.50
Lucerne	4.50	4.75	5.00	5.25	5.50	5.75	6.00	6.25	6.50
Vienna	4.50	4.75	5.00	5.25	5.50	5.75	6.00	6.25	6.50
Prague	4.50	4.75	5.00	5.25	5.50	5.75	6.00	6.25	6.50
Warsaw	4.50	4.75	5.00	5.25	5.50	5.75	6.00	6.25	6.50
Budapest	4.50	4.75	5.00	5.25	5.50	5.75	6.00	6.25	6.50
Berlin	4.50	4.75	5.00	5.25	5.50	5.75	6.00	6.25	6.50
Hamburg	4.50	4.75	5.00	5.25	5.50	5.75	6.00	6.25	6.50
Munich	4.50	4.75	5.00	5.25	5.50	5.75	6.00	6.25	6.50
Cologne	4.50	4.75	5.00	5.25	5.50	5.75	6.00	6.25	6.50
Düsseldorf	4.50	4.75	5.00	5.25	5.50	5.75	6.00	6.25	6.50
Frankfurt	4.50	4.75	5.00	5.25	5.50	5.75	6.00	6.25	6.50
Stuttgart	4.50	4.75	5.00	5.25	5.50	5.75	6.00	6.25	6.50
Heidelberg	4.50	4.75	5.00	5.25	5.50	5.75	6.00	6.25	6.50
Karlsruhe	4.50	4.75	5.00	5.25	5.50	5.75	6.00	6.25	6.50
Mannheim	4.50	4.75	5.00	5.25	5.50	5.75	6.00	6.25	6.50

United States

Currency	1 month	3 months	6 months	1 year	18 months	24 months	36 months	48 months	60 months
London	4.50	4.75	5.00	5.25	5.50	5.75	6.00	6.25	6.50
Frankfurt	4.50	4.75	5.00	5.25	5.50	5.75	6.00	6.25	6.50
Paris	4.50	4.75	5.00	5.25	5.50	5.75	6.00	6.25	6.50
Brussels	4.50	4.75	5.00	5.25	5.50	5.75	6.00	6.25	6.50
Amsterdam	4.50	4.75	5.00	5.25	5.50	5.75	6.00	6.25	6.50
Basel	4.50	4.75	5.00	5.25	5.50	5.75	6.00	6.25	6.50
Zurich	4.50	4.75	5.00	5.25	5.50	5.75	6.00	6.25	6.50
Geneva	4.50	4.75	5.00	5.25	5.50	5.75	6.00	6.25	6.50
Lucerne	4.50	4.75	5.00	5.25	5.50	5.75	6.00	6.25	6.50
Vienna	4.50	4.75	5.00	5.25	5.50	5.75	6.00	6.25	6.50
Prague	4.50	4.75	5.00	5.25	5.50	5.75	6.00	6.25	6.50
Warsaw	4.50	4.75	5.00	5.25	5.50	5.75	6.00	6.25	6.50
Budapest	4.50	4.75	5.00	5.25	5.50	5.75	6.00	6.25	6.50
Berlin	4.50								

Investor's America



Very briefly:

- AT&T Corp. has filed a \$250 million lawsuit against Martin Marietta Corp., charging that the spacecraft maker failed to disclose defects in a broadcast satellite that exploded last September.
 - WellPoint Health Networks Inc. is in talks to acquire the rival health-maintenance organization Health Systems International Inc. in a stock swap valued at about \$1.7 billion.
 - Value Health Inc. has agreed to buy Diagnostek Inc., a prescription benefit manager, for stock valued at about \$480 million. The deal will create America's largest independent prescription benefit management company, the companies said.
 - Bank of New York Co. plans to acquire Putnam Trust Co. of Greenwich for about \$140 million through a stock swap.
- Bloomberg, AP, AFX, Knight-Ridder

Weekend Box Office

The Associated Press

LOS ANGELES — "Outbreak" dominated the U.S. box office again over the weekend with a gross of \$8.2 million. Following are the Top 10 moneymakers, based on Friday ticket sales and estimated sales for Saturday and Sunday.

	(Warner Brothers)	\$8.2 million
1. "Outbreak"	(Universal)	\$7 million
2. "Motor Payne"	(Columbia)	\$5.5 million
3. "Dolores Claiborne"	(Walt Disney)	\$5.1 million
4. "War of the House"	(Walt Disney)	\$4.8 million
5. "Tall Tale"	(Gramercy)	\$2.5 million
6. "Candyman: Farewell"	(Twentieth Century Fox)	\$2.5 million
7. "Babe: The Inland Pig"	(Miramax)	\$2.5 million
8. "The Wedding Singer"	(Miramax)	\$2.5 million
9. "Pulp Fiction"	(Miramax)	\$2 million
10. "Parade"	(Paramount)	\$2 million

LaWare Resigns as Fed Governor

By Keith Bradsher
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — John P. LaWare, a U.S. Federal Reserve Board governor with a reputation for favoring higher interest rates and opposing the Clinton administration's bank policies, announced his resignation on Monday, to take effect April 30.

While Mr. LaWare did not provide a reason for his departure in his resignation letter, he is 67 years old and has made little secret over the past year of his interest in retiring. Mr. LaWare's departure gives President Bill Clinton the chance to fill a third vacancy on the powerful board in less than a year.

While the replacement of any single governor tends to have little effect on interest-rate policy, the administration's recent nominations have been slightly more willing than their Republican colleagues to discuss publicly the risks of higher unemployment caused by the Federal Reserve's efforts to fight inflation with higher interest rates.

The policy-making Federal Open Market Committee is scheduled to meet again on Tuesday, but the Fed said Monday that Mr. LaWare would not attend. Financial analysts said that with the U.S. economy showing clear signs of slowing, the Fed was likely to stand pat on rates.

When the committee voted not to raise interest rates last December, Mr. LaWare took the uncommon step of dis-

senting in favor of higher rates. But he changed his tone over the past several months, becoming one of several governors to notice early signs of slowing.

"There are signs of a slowing down, but it's a slowing down in the rate of growth — it's not the kind of slowing down that says you're in a nose dive," he said on March 10.

Yet Mr. LaWare has been known at the Fed less for his economic forecasting than for his outspoken positions on bank regulatory issues. He headed the board's bank regulatory committee and led the Fed's successful fight last year to stop the administration's plan to consolidate bank regulatory agencies, which would have taken away some of the Fed's considerable powers over large banks.

Kodak Focuses Strategy on Photography

By John Holusha
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Eastman Kodak Co.'s presentation Tuesday of the company's strategy for digital photography is expected to include announcements of new cameras, printers and alliances with telephone companies that would transmit pictures around the world within hours of being taken.

George M.C. Fisher, who took over as chairman of Kodak in December 1993, has said the company would focus on the business of imaging its traditional film, with increasing emphasis on electronic pictures. The company, based in Rochester, New York, sold off almost all of its non-photographic operations last year.

Although Kodak executives declined to provide details about the planned announcements, people close to the photo industry said they expected Mr. Fisher to reveal a system for capturing, storing, retrieving, printing and transmitting images.

In the past, the company made a practice of introducing a single device, such as its Photo CD, without tying it into a system available to customers. The Photo CD, a means of storing images electronically, was a flop as a consumer product, but it is finding increasing uses in business and industry.

"I expect we will see a low-cost digital camera at about \$300, some low-cost printers at various quality levels, the relaunch of Photo CD and a desktop Photo CD maker

and a lot of alliances," said Frank Romano, a professor at Rochester Institute of Technology.

He said the new products would be aimed at businesses that have a need for instant images.

Kodak already makes a low-cost digital camera that captures images as electrical pulses rather than on grains of silver halide film. That camera is sold for about \$700 by Apple Computer Inc. as its Quick Take input device. Kodak also sells professional electronic cameras for \$12,000 to \$20,000.

The company is also expected to announce products for conventional photographers, who feel threatened by digital photography, to allow them to participate in new markets.

Oil Stocks Nudge Stocks to a Gain

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Led by financial and international oil companies, stocks gained amid optimism that the economy was slowing enough to prevent further increases in interest rates but not so much as to harm corporate profits.

The Dow Jones industrial average closed up 16.60 points, at

U.S. Stocks

4,155.27. Gaining issues outnumbered decliners on the New York Stock Exchange by 11 to 10.

Semiconductor, tobacco and food stocks also rose.

The bond market followed the upward trend, with the benchmark 30-year Treasury bond up 17/32, to close 103 23/32. That lowered the yield to 7.32 percent, from 7.36 percent Friday.

The latest evidence that economic growth is decelerating came in a report showing that sales of previously owned homes dropped 5 percent in February, the second straight monthly decline. And a government report showed factory orders for big-ticket goods, such as televisions and washing machines, fell in February for the first time since October.

Analysts concluded that the slowdowns were just more reason for the Federal Reserve Open Market Committee to refrain from raising rates at its meeting Tuesday.

American Express stock hit an eight-year high, to close up 1 1/4, at 35 1/4, after the company announced plans to buy back as many as 40 million common shares, or 8 percent of outstanding shares.

Oil stocks rose as crude oil prices rallied amid expectations that inventories were running down and as tension between the United States and Iraq mounted.

Exxon closed up 1/4 at 66 1/4; Amoco rose 3/4 to 62 1/4, and Mobil increased 1/4 to 91 1/4.

Despite a likely increase in fuel costs, airline issues also rose as USAir Group closed up 1 1/4 to 6 1/4 after the airline reached a tentative agreement with its pilots union. AMR Corp., parent company of American Airlines, was up 3/4 to 64 1/4.

Semiconductor stocks kept climbing amid expectations that demand would stay strong for memory chips and microprocessors. Duff & Phelps raised its earnings estimates for Intel and said its stock should jump to \$114 in the next year. The stock hit a 52-week high to close up 1 1/4 at 87 1/4.

Motorola closed up 1 1/4 at 56 1/4 and Texas Instruments was up 2 1/4 to 96 1/4.

America Online shares closed down 1 1/4 at 79 1/4, after MCI Communications said it would sell access to the Internet at prices highly competitive with the on-line services company.

(Bloomberg, Reuters, AP)

Interest Rate Expectations Keep the Dollar on Edge

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — The dollar was lower against European currencies on Monday on expectations that U.S. and German interest rates would remain unchanged, but it rose against the yen on indications Japan might lower its rates.

"Everyone is going to be wondering all week about the Fed, Bundesbank and Bank of Japan," said David De Rosa,

director of foreign exchange trading at Swiss Bank Corp. in New York.

While most economists do not expect a change in monetary policy when Federal Reserve Board policymakers meet Tuesday and when the Bundesbank council meets Thursday, market players were still exercising caution.

Tom Moore, chief dealer at American Express Bank, said, "People just don't want to take a chance on what is going to happen. So, they don't want to get caught too short or too long."

The dollar stood at 1.4058 Deutsche marks, down from 1.4173 DM on Friday. The dollar was also at 1.1597 Swiss francs, down from 1.1742 francs on Friday, and at 4.9490

French francs, down from 4.9885 francs.

The pound was at \$1.5964, up from \$1.5940.

The dollar rose to 89.405 yen from 88.950 yen.

"There is speculation that Japan may lower rates to take the edge off the surging yen, so there is interest to buy dollars against yen," said John McCarthy, manager of foreign ex-

change at ING Capital Markets in New York.

Finance Minister Masayoshi Takemura did not directly call for lower rates.

(Reuters, Bloomberg, AP)

To Our Readers

World stock prices were not available Monday, because of computer problems. We regret the inconvenience.

To Our Readers

Because of the seven-hour time difference between New York and Paris until April 3, the U.S. stocks tables, the U.S. Futures prices and some other items in this edition are from 3 P.M. New York time instead of the usual 4 P.M.

The change is necessary to meet distribution requirements. Most editions will again carry closing prices and indexes after April 3, when Daylight Saving Time begins in the United States.

He got in the way of somebody's war.



Nine out of ten casualties in modern warfare are civilians.

The vast majority of its victims never wore a uniform or carried a gun.

In the so-called "post-war" period since 1945, at least 20 million people have died in over 100 conflicts. A further 60 million have been wounded, imprisoned, separated from their families and forced to flee their homes or their countries.

In over 30 armed conflicts, this human misery is happening now.

Yet the Geneva Conventions — ratified by 164 states — lay down clear rules that all victims of war living under the darkness of conflict must be respected.

They have the right to protection from murder, torture, starvation and being taken hostage.

To focus attention on the plight of millions of civilians caught in the crossfire, the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement is launching a worldwide campaign to ensure that they get the protection and assistance to which they are entitled under international law.

No matter who. No matter where. No matter when.

We call on governments and combatants everywhere to respect the rights of all victims who get in the way of somebody's war.

Help us to help them.



World Campaign for the Protection of Victims of War

EUROPE

STET Courts IBM
For Some Help in
Brave New WorldBy John Tagliabue
New York Times Service

ROME — In reaching out to International Business Machines Corp., STET's state-owned telecommunications company is a bit like a sheep looking for a shepherd to fight off yapping wolves.

Società Finanziaria Telefonica, known as STET, has given few details of the talks it began in February about possible cooperative ventures with IBM. But the fact that there are talks is significant for a company that has long prided itself on its independence while profiting from monopoly status.

Independence, however, does not work very well in a global economy, and STET's monopoly in Italy is eroding as European nations deregulate their telecommunications industries. So STET is shopping around.

The outcome is crucial for STET, which is high on the Italian government's privatization agenda.

[Prime Minister Lamberto Dini said Monday that a stable core of shareholders must be in place for the privatization of STET. Reuters reported from Milan.]

[Mr. Dini said a "hard core" of shareholders was necessary for the flotation, which the government wants to carry out by autumn, while at the same time allowing for the widest possible investor participation.]

Some of the wolves snapping at its heels are just cubs — local companies seeking chunks of STET's business. Others are more menacing — European telecommunications giants that have a big technological lead over STET and have formed strategic alliances with American companies, giving them a head start as Europe prepares for deregulation of the telecommunications market by 1998.

Enter IBM. The computer giant has big private worldwide communications networks and has said it planned

to enter global telecommunications. It could conceivably use a partner like STET.

Enrico Grazioli, STET's general manager, said such a link would give it an advantage over European competitors by melding STET's telecommunications skills with IBM's experience in processing electronic data.

Corporate analysts say such an alliance would make sense. "STET has many irons in the fire, but in some ways not enough, such as international network links for its large corporate customers," Sean Phelan of Yankee Group Europe said. IBM, he said, could offer global connections, providing engineers and marketing, while STET could provide such specialized skills as transmission and switching.

Like most European state telecommunications companies, STET has embarked on an extensive overhaul. Last year, five of its operating units, in businesses ranging from phone systems to manufacturing equipment, were combined into Telecom Italia SpA, an \$18-billion-a-year group controlled by STET.

The companies have thrust themselves into new businesses in Italy and abroad, starting interactive television projects, launching one of Italy's two cellular phone systems and providing business customers with access to the Internet.

STET, like other European phone companies, has been discussing tactical alliances with other players, including Siemens AG and AT&T Corp. But all of this may do little good in the long run unless it can gain a strategic partner in a worldwide network for transmitting data and voice.

The forthcoming deregulation in European telecommunications is similar in scope and aims to the sudden breakup of the Bell system in the United States in the 1980s.

Brewer Admits to Pursuing Courage

By Erik Ipsen
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — After months of rumors, Scottish & Newcastle PLC confirmed Monday that it had entered negotiations to create Britain's largest brewing company by buying Courage Ltd.

Courage commands 19 percent of the market, while Scottish has a 12 percent share.

The deal, which is expected to face some scrutiny from regulators, is expected to value Courage, the British arm of Australia's Foster Brewing Group Ltd., at \$400 million (\$636 million) to \$600 million.

"This is the long-awaited and long-hoped-for consolidation in the industry," said Ron Littleboy, an analyst with Nomura Research Institute in London.

Laboring under overcapacity estimated

as high as 20 percent, British brewers in recent years have battered each other with repeated price cuts. Analysts say they hoped that the merger of Courage with the Edinburgh-based Scottish will usher in an era in which fewer brewers concentrate their competitive firepower on fewer brands and less production.

For Scottish & Newcastle, the acquisition is deemed a perfect fit. Its traditional strength is in Scotland and the northeast of England, where its brands command 40 percent of the market. It has a relatively modest market position in the south of England and the Midlands, the two areas where Courage brands are strongest.

It is the neatness of that fit that analysts say puts Scottish in the best position to pass muster with Britain's Monopolies and Mergers Commission.

"There is much less of an overlap than there would have been with Whitbread

PLC, noted Dermott Carr, an analyst with Nikko Securities Co., referring to the other British brewer long rumored to be interested in buying Courage.

Nonetheless, the government is widely believed to be insisting that a combined entity have no more than 25 percent of the market. That would make it slightly larger than longtime industry leader Bass PLC.

Analysts say that Scottish & Newcastle will likely have little difficulty in selling off enough brands to satisfy the regulators. They say it will be eager in any case to cut both overall capacity as well as the number of its brands in an effort to drive down costs and to concentrate its marketing efforts.

Scottish & Newcastle stock closed down 3 pence, at 510 pence. Analysts attributed the fall to the expected lengthy government review of any deal and to fears that the company may be overextending itself.

Rising Yen
Dents Profit
At Incheape

Bloomberg Business News

LONDON — Shares in Incheape PLC fell sharply Monday after the trading concern said 1994 pretax profit dropped 16 percent and warned that first-half profit for 1995 would be "significantly below" that for the first half of 1994.

The company, which generates about two-thirds of its revenue by distributing and selling automobiles, blamed the profit drop on the strength of the yen and slower Toyota sales. Other divisions performed strongly, it said.

Pretax profit dropped to £228.4 million (\$363 million), from £271.4 million a year earlier. Shares in Incheape finished 27 pence lower at 275 pence.

Sales from continuing operations rose to £5.92 billion from £5.87 billion a year earlier.

"We were held back by the yen and a weak car market," Charles MacKay, the company's chief executive, said.

While Incheape has distribution and sales contracts with all major automakers, some 30 percent of that business is distributing and selling cars made by Toyota Motor Corp.

Incheape's Toyota sales dropped 20 percent to 135,000 units in 1994. Total car sales dropped 11 percent to 292,000. Final full-year dividend rose 1.4 percent to 15 pence a share from 148 pence last year.

Net Soars at Commerzbank

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

FRANKFURT — Commerzbank AG, Germany's third-largest bank, said Monday that its 1994 net profit nearly doubled to 1.06 billion Deutsche marks (\$757 million) "thanks to the good earnings of the bank's subsidiaries."

The bank said it would pay a 1.50 DM bonus on top of an unchanged regular annual dividend of 12 DM for 1994. The bank's shares rose 7 DM to close at 322 DM in Frankfurt after the partial results were announced. Full results were to be announced on Thursday.

The profit increase was also helped by the partial divestiture of Commerzbank's unit DBV Holding AG, and by the bank's sale of its 15 percent holding in Karstadt AG, the German retailer, the bank said.

Operating profit at the parent company was "clearly lower because of increased risk provisions and writedowns on its investment portfolio," Commerzbank said.

Most German banks last year had sharply lower operating earnings because sinking bond markets resulted in substantial writedowns on bond portfolios.

Net profit for the parent company grew 41.6 percent, to 702.1 million DM.

Commerzbank also said it would ask shareholders at its annual meeting in May to authorize the sale of new shares to raise its capital by a maximum of 160 million DM.

Approval would allow management to begin the sale at its discretion. The sale would involve a maximum of 3.2 million new shares, the bank said.

The rise in group net profit allowed the bank to boost its revenue reserves at the group level by 600 million DM. The group also said it had transferred more than 100 million DM to its hidden reserves from its operating profit.

(AP, Bloomberg, Reuters, AFP)

Sandoz Aims to Float Chemical Unit

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BASEL — Sandoz AG, a Swiss pharmaceutical and chemical company, said Monday that it was planning to float its chemical division on the Swiss stock market.

"All non-core activities are earmarked for a spin-off," Mr. Schweizer said at a news conference. He added that no dates had been set for other divestitures.

The flotation of the chemical division is scheduled to begin in July or August and to be completed by the end of 1995, he said.

He promised to provide details in May, including the name of the new company.

However, he noted that the flotation would depend on market

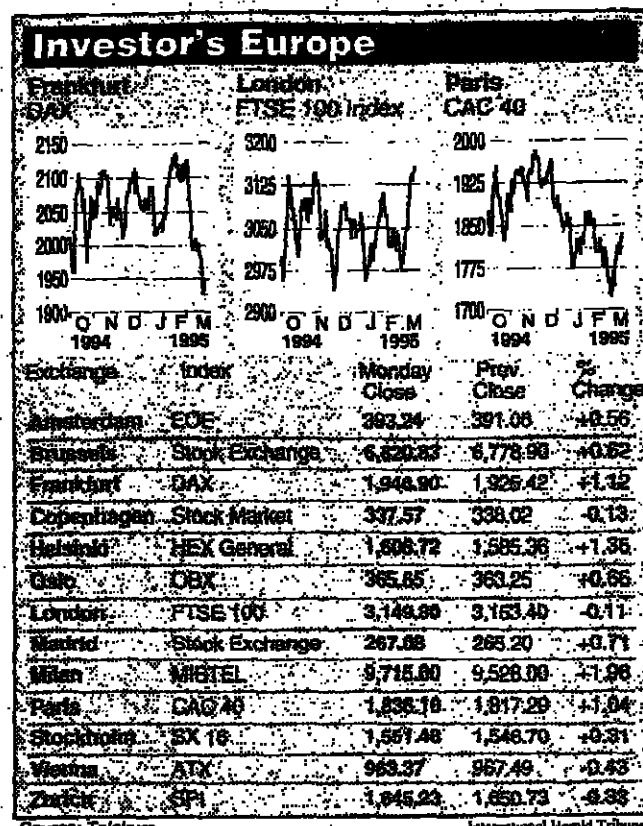
conditions and the solution of legal issues, which he did not specify.

The division had sales of 2.3 billion Swiss francs (\$2 billion) in 1994 and operating profit of more than 200 million francs, he said.

Sandoz also said that Gerber Products Co., which it acquired last year at a cost of \$3.8 billion, had contributed operating income of 98 million Swiss francs and sales of 552 million francs in the 1994 financial year.

Financing costs were about 90 million francs, Sandoz said.

(AFX, Reuters)



Very briefly:

- The Dutch government will investigate allegations that officials received 2 million guilders (\$1.3 million) in bribes to place a Dutch railway locomotive contract with GEC Alsthom.
- The Dutch current account surplus narrowed to 14.8 billion guilders in 1994 from 19.9 billion a year earlier.
- Benetton Group SpA said 1994 profit rose to 210 billion lire (\$121 million) from 208 billion a year earlier, as sales rose 1.3 percent, to 2.788 trillion lire.
- Finelli SpA said the Italian tire company earned a profit last year of 110 billion lire (\$64 million), its first profit since 1990, from reorganization and higher car sales in Europe.
- Italy's producer price index rose 0.9 percent in January from December and climbed at an annual rate of 5.6 percent.
- Istituto Bancario San Paolo di Torino SpA reported a 1994 parent net profit of 388 billion lire, down 39 percent on the year.
- E. Merck plans to sell up to 2.6 billion Deutsche marks (\$1.8 billion) of shares of the German pharmaceutical company to the public at the end of September. E. Merck and the U.S. company, Merck & Co., have had no connection since World War II.
- Linde AG expects profit at the German machinery and industrial gas producer to grow more than 10 percent this year from 246 million DM last year, but sales would rise less than 5 percent.
- Marks & Spencer PLC said it would continue to expand in Europe, with possible sites in Germany and Italy. The British retailer also said it was planning to set up an office in China, but it would not open stores in Japan.
- Automobiles Peugeot SA said it expected to sell 15,000 to 20,000 cars in Brazil in 1995, compared with 8,500 last year, and was planning to set up a production site there.
- Western Europe's car market will grow steadily but at a fairly low rate this year of 3 percent, the president of General Motors (Europe) said.
- Daewoo Electronics Co. of South Korea said it would spend \$31 million to build an electronics parts plant in Poland.
- Norway's industrial output rose 0.1 percent in February from January and climbed 3.9 percent from a year earlier.

Bloomberg, Reuters, Knight-Ridder, AFX

INTERNATIONAL FUTURES

High Low Close Chg Opt					High Low Close Chg Opt					High Low Close Chg Opt					High Low Close Chg Opt														
Grains										Metals										Spot Commodities									
CORN (COT)										SILVER (COMEX)										CATTLE (COT)									
1000 bushels - c/c										100 oz - c/c										100 lbs - c/c									
May 95	2.55	2.57	2.54	+0.01	184.31	May 95	1.64	+5	2.70	May 95	20.00	21.00	21.00	+0.24	May 95	45.00	50.00	51.00	+0.24										
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Jan 2003	2.55	2.57	2.54	+0.01	184.31	Jan 2003	1.64	+5	2.70	Jan 2003	20.00	21.00	21.00	+0.24	Jan 2003	45.00	50.00	51.00	+0.24										
Mar 2003	2.55	2.57	2.54	+0.01	184.31	Mar 2003	1.64	+5	2.70	Mar 2003	20.00	21.00	21.00	+0.24	Mar 2003	45.00	50.00	51.00	+0.24										
May 2003	2.55	2.57	2.54	+0.01	184.31	May 2003	1.64	+5	2.70	May 2003	20.00	21.00	21.00	+0.24	May 2003	45.00	50.00	51.00	+0.24										
Jul 2003	2.55	2.57	2.54	+0.01	184.31	Jul 2003	1.64	+5	2.70	Jul 2003	20.00	21.00	21.00	+0.24	Jul 2003	45.00	50.00	51.00	+0.24										
Sep 2003	2.55	2.57	2.54	+0.01	184.31	Sep 2003	1.64	+5	2.70	Sep 2003	20.00	21.00	21.00	+0.24	Sep 2003	45.00	50.00	51.00	+0.24										
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Jul 2005	2.55	2.57	2.54	+0.01	184.31	Jul 2005	1.64	+5	2.70	Jul 2005	20.00	21.00	21.00	+0.24	Jul 2005	45.00	50.00	51.00	+0.24										
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Monday's 4 p.m. Close

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Age	Sex	Height	Weight	Build	Complexion	Hair	Eyes	Teeth	Scars	Other
18	M	5' 10"	160	Medium	Fair	Brown	Blue	Good	None	None
19	M	5' 8"	150	Medium	Fair	Brown	Blue	Good	None	None
20	M	5' 6"	140	Medium	Fair	Brown	Blue	Good	None	None
21	M	5' 4"	130	Medium	Fair	Brown	Blue	Good	None	None
22	M	5' 2"	120	Medium	Fair	Brown	Blue	Good	None	None
23	M	5' 0"	110	Medium	Fair	Brown	Blue	Good	None	None
24	M	4' 8"	100	Medium	Fair	Brown	Blue	Good	None	None
25	M	4' 6"	90	Medium	Fair	Brown	Blue	Good	None	None
26	M	4' 4"	80	Medium	Fair	Brown	Blue	Good	None	None
27	M	4' 2"	70	Medium	Fair	Brown	Blue	Good	None	None
28	M	4' 0"	60	Medium	Fair	Brown	Blue	Good	None	None
29	M	3' 8"	50	Medium	Fair	Brown	Blue	Good	None	None
30	M	3' 6"	40	Medium	Fair	Brown	Blue	Good	None	None
31	M	3' 4"	30	Medium	Fair	Brown	Blue	Good	None	None
32	M	3' 2"	20	Medium	Fair	Brown	Blue	Good	None	None
33	M	3' 0"	10	Medium	Fair	Brown	Blue	Good	None	None
34	M	2' 8"	5	Medium	Fair	Brown	Blue	Good	None	None
35	M	2' 6"	0	Medium	Fair	Brown	Blue	Good	None	None
36	M	2' 4"	0	Medium	Fair	Brown	Blue	Good	None	None
37	M	2' 2"	0	Medium	Fair	Brown	Blue	Good	None	None
38	M	2' 0"	0	Medium	Fair	Brown	Blue	Good	None	None
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1. **Содержание:** 1. Введение. 2. Описание объекта исследования. 3. Методология исследования. 4. Результаты исследования. 5. Заключение. 6. Список литературы.

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Germany* D.M.	700	210
Great Britain £	210	85
Ireland Ir£	230	68
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Luxembourg L.Fr.	14,000	4,200
Netherlands Fl.	770	230
Portugal Esc.	47,000	14,000
Spain Pes.	48,000	14,500
hand deliv. Madrid Pes.	55,000	14,500
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ASIA/PACIFIC

Apartment Sales Help CITIC Unit Post Profit Rise

Bloomberg Business News

HONG KONG — CITIC Pacific Ltd. said Monday its net profit rose 36 percent last year, as healthy apartment sales offset a slump in car sales.

The company, which is controlled by China International Trust and Investment Corp., Beijing's flagship overseas investment concern, said net profit rose to 2.57 billion Hong Kong dollars (\$332 million) for 1994, from 1.89 billion a year earlier.

Sales rose 12 percent, to 12.12 billion dollars. The company's board recommended a rise in the annual dividend to 35 Hong Kong cents per share from 28 cents.

The result exceeded analysts' expectations, and CITIC Pacific shares rose 35 cents, to 18.65 dollars. However, analysts said they expected slower profit growth this year.

Larry Yung, chairman of CITIC Pacific, said efforts by Beijing to slow economic growth would hurt the company's car sales.

Profit was boosted by property investment near the site of Hong Kong's new airport. In February last year, CITIC Pacific paid 3.5 billion dollars for 50 percent of Hong Kong Resorts, which owns a residential development on Discovery Bay on Lantau Island.

Hotel Rates Help Bolster Shangri-La Net

Bloomberg Business News

HONG KONG — Shangri-La Asia Ltd., the luxury hotel group, said Monday that its net profit climbed 33.6 percent in 1994 as room price and occupancy rates in almost all of its hotels in China and Hong Kong rose during the year.

The company, which is controlled by Robert Kuok, the Hong Kong-based businessman, said profit after taxes was 632 million Hong Kong dollars (\$81.7 million), up from 472.9 million dollars in 1993.

Sales increased to 1.5 billion dollars from 1.19 billion dollars while earnings per share increased to 61.6 cents from 50.6 cents.

The results were above analysts' expectations that, on average, had forecast profit of about 600 million dollars. Shangri-La's shares fell 5 cents to close at 8.30 dollars in Hong Kong after the results were announced.

Separately, the company said that five of its proposed 18 hotel and real estate projects in China would be halted due to problems finding sites and difficulties with partners.

Delisting Without Pain

Jardine Rolls On Despite Hong Kong Exit

Reuters

HONG KONG — The Jardine Matheson group's 1994 results will show that profit growth has slowed down but remained strong, even as the group takes its shares off the Hong Kong bourse, analysts said Monday.

Analysts predicted that Jardine Matheson Holdings Ltd., the group's flagship company, would post a 15 percent rise in net profit for 1994, to about \$488 million. The company is scheduled to announce the results on Friday.

The results, though less impressive than the 24 percent profit growth posted for the first half of 1994, and a 23 percent rise for 1993, will show that the group is successfully navigating its delisting of shares from Hong Kong and its entry on Singapore's exchange, analysts said.

They added that the results would also show the group, long associated with Hong Kong's colonial past, was weathering slumps in the securities and property market in its Hong Kong base.

"I'm looking at about a 15 percent increase in profit for Jardine Matheson, which is good," said Anne Gardini of James Capel & Co.

Jardine Fleming Group Ltd., an unlisted company equally held by Jardine Matheson and Robert Fleming Holdings Ltd. of Britain, said last week its net profit rose 5 percent in 1994, to \$211 million. That contrasted with a 166 percent increase in profit for 1993.

Ms. Gardini said Jardine Fleming enjoyed a giant jump in funds under management in the second half of 1993 when the Hong Kong stock market and other Asian markets were on a roll.

She said that the results for the first half of 1994 compared very favorably with those for the first half of 1993, but that the second half of 1994 was sluggish compared to the same period in 1993.

Results for Hongkong Land Co., which will also be announced Friday, will be crucial to

the Jardine Matheson group. Analysts' predictions for profit growth at that company ranged from 12 percent to 25 percent.

The Hong Kong property market has been weak and several developers have recently released disappointing earnings, but analysts said Hongkong Land was not exposed to the soft property sales that have hurt rivals. The analysts said growth in rental of prime office space should support steady overall growth.

On Wednesday, another of the group's companies, the retailer Dairy Farm International Holdings Ltd., is expected to announce a rise in profit of 14 to 20 percent, but the bulk of that profit growth will have come from a property sale in the first half.

Without the property sale, the company would have posted growth of between 2 percent and 4 percent, analysts said.

On Thursday, Mandarin Oriental International Ltd., a hotel company, is expected to show profit growth of 18 to 26 percent for last year.

Profit at Jardine Strategic Holdings Ltd., also due Friday, will rise in line with its holdings in the three listed units.

"China is slowing and interest rates are rising, there's not going to be such a story of excitement from Hong Kong," said Brian Parker, an analyst at Credit Lyonnais.

Other analysts said the delisting of shares in Jardine Matheson and Jardine Strategic from Hong Kong in December had no ill effects on share trading.

They said that while the volume of the companies' shares traded in Singapore was slightly lower than it had been in Hong Kong, it was higher than expected. They added that concerns about a possible lack of liquidity in that market had been unwarranted.

Hongkong Land, Dairy Farm and Mandarin Oriental are to delist from the Hong Kong bourse at the end of March.

U.S. Seeks Quick Deal With Japan

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TOKYO — The United States wants to speed up its auto trade talks with Japan, the chief American negotiator said after the talks resumed in Tokyo on Monday following a one-month break.

But Jeffrey E. Garten, the undersecretary of commerce for international trade, said it was too soon to say whether there had been any progress. Washington has said it wants an accord by Friday on opening Japan's automobile market to foreign manufacturers.

"It is our intention to increase the pace of negotiations now," Mr. Garten said. "We anticipate more expert meetings and high-level talks in the near future, probably in Washington."

Mr. Garten said both sides were working hard to reach an agreement.

"There have been areas where the gap narrowed," the chief Japanese negotiator, Yoshihiro Sakamoto, said, "and areas where the gap hasn't narrowed."

The vice minister of international trade and industry said the sides discussed deregulation of the sale of replacement auto parts, including efforts to increase the sale of imported parts.

The talks are also to address efforts to get Japanese dealerships to sell more American and other imported automobiles.

(AFP, Knight-Ridder)

Investor's Asia

Exchange	Index	Monday Close	Prev. Close	% Change
Hong Kong Hang Seng		8,687.54	8,484.86	+2.38
Singapore Straits Times		2,086.57	2,056.55	+1.45
Sydney All Ordinaries		1,906.80	1,897.20	+0.51
Tokyo Nikkei 225		16,096.30	15,479.77	+3.98
Kuala Lumpur Composite		952.74	957.90	-0.54
Bangkok SET		1,199.72	1,196.13	+0.30
Seoul Composite Index		953.84	953.62	+0.02
Taipei Stock Market Index		6,470.28	6,433.44	+0.57
Manila PSE		2,246.39	2,262.94	-0.84
Jakarta Composite Index		423.59	422.13	+0.35
Wellington NZSE-40		1,957.59	1,937.30	+1.05
Bombay Sensitive Index		3,299.19	3,280.10	+0.58

Source: Teletel

International Herald Tribune

Very briefly:

• China's introduction of a 5-day, 40-hour work week will help create 1 million jobs, a Labor Ministry official said. The reduction in China's work week from 44 hours is to take effect May 1.

• China has decided to build a 2.7 billion yuan (\$320 million) bridge linking the special economic zone of Xiamen with the town of Haichong; the bridge is expected to be completed by 1998, with investments from Japan and Australia.

• Shanghai Shenyin Securities Co., China's largest securities company, said profit rose 11 percent in 1994, to 278 million yuan. It held 26 percent of the domestic underwriting market.

• Japan's capital investment will rise 1.2 percent in the 1995-96 financial year, following an expected 4.1 percent fall in 1994-95. The Long-Term Credit Bank of Japan said.

• Boral Ltd., an Australian building-materials and energy company, plans to buy Bickelstaff Clay Products Co., a U.S. brick maker; the deal would make Boral the biggest clay brick producer in the United States.

• Airbus Industrie has concluded from a study of 48 Asian airlines that the region will spend at least \$340 billion on aircraft over the next 20 years, increasing the size of the region's commercial fleet by more than 200 percent.

• NTT Data Communications Systems Corp. plans to list 20,000 new shares and sell 45,000 existing ones next month. One analyst estimated that the shares would be priced at around 1.5 million yen, netting the company about \$1 billion.

• Royal Nepal Airlines Corp. said losses of \$21.6 million over the last two years had pushed the company close to liquidation.

• Austria and Vietnam signed agreements to modernize Vietnam's railways, regulate airline traffic and stimulate trade and investment between the two countries.

• Malaysia's prime minister, Mahathir bin Mohamad, said the ringgit had not depreciated too much versus the yen and the Singapore dollar. International Trade and Industry Minister Rafidah Aziz said the country would aim for an average annual growth rate of 7 percent in its gross domestic product for at least the next five years. (AFP, AFX, AP, Bloomberg, Knight-Ridder, Reuters)

PROPERTY: Successful Land Sale in Hong Kong Bodes Well for Stocks

Continued from Page 13

it demonstrates support for the residential sector.

The government put up four sites for auction, two residential plots and two for non-industrial use, in the second of three March auctions.

On Thursday, another three residential sites and an industrial or office plot will be put up for sale.

Two key sites drew heavy bidding, while the second two elicited bids only when they appeared close to withdrawal.

The most widely watched plot up for auction on Monday was the commercial/residential

site in Ma On Shan in the New Territories, which sold for 1.32 billion Hong Kong dollars, more than the 1.25 to 1.27 billion dollars expected.

The other key plot, a residential site in Ho Man Tin, Kowloon, sold for 920 million dollars, compared with estimates of 562 million to 1.09 billion dollars.

The other two sites, a non-industrial plot in Tseung Kwan O in Kowloon and a residential site located in Yuen Long in the New Territories, both met with surprising demand.

The Yuen Long site sold for 70 million dollars, compared

with the expected range of 48 million to 58 million dollars. Some analysts had expected this site to be withdrawn.

Tseung Kwan O fetched 1.06 billion dollars after coming close to being withdrawn.

Franklin Lam, Salomon Brothers property analyst, called the prices encouraging.

"The prices are quite a bit above most expectations and it's not that the big guns are not interested, but only a question of them not being prepared to go as far as the others," added James Lam at Standard Chartered.

The big names were seen bid-

ding for the two key sites but in the end, Henderson Land, Cheung Kong and Sun Hung Kai Properties, three of the territory's biggest developers, did not buy anything.

Sino Land Co. bought the large Ma On Shan site, while a joint venture between China Overseas Holdings Ltd., Bank of China and Bank of East Asia purchased the Ho Man Tin plot.

A 50-50 venture between Sino Land and the Ng family bought the Tseung Kwan O site, and Paliburg Development Ltd bought the Yuen Long plot.

(Reuters, Bloomberg)

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12 Month High Low Close									
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51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
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SPORTS

Arkansas, Oklahoma St. Advance

Defense Derails Virginia

By Ken Denlinger
Washington Post Service

KANSAS CITY, Missouri — Arkansas, the defending national champion, went for Virginia's jugular, as only it can, and rode the result back to the Final Four.

"They have a reckless abandon to the ball, a tenacity you really can't teach," one of the Cavaliers' forwards, Junior Burroughs, said after the Razorbacks tightened their defense midway into the second half and pulled away to a 68-61 victory in the NCAA tournament's Midwest Region final. "I don't think we gave into it, but sooner or later the way they play is going to overwhelm you."

Arkansas (31-6) will meet the Southeast Region champion, North Carolina, in one national semifinal Saturday in Seattle.

The Razorbacks actually cut their self-proclaimed "40 minutes of hell" in half, but they became uniquely relentless down the stretch in each half, and took control for good in the final five minutes.

"It reminded me of the Razorbacks of yesteryear," said their coach, Nolan Richardson. "Our defense took over the game. Scotty Thurman hit from the ozone — and when things were going bad we went to The Deliverer," forward Corliss Williamson.

Thurman did not score during the first 16-plus minutes, but ended with 17 points on clutch shooting at critical moments of each half. Williamson had 21 points on just 13 shots, and three times fed teammates

for easy baskets during the second-half surge.

The Razorbacks took the lead for good with 10:03 left on a 3-point shot by the reserve swingman Davor Rimac. A three-point shot by Thurman, four points from point guard Corey Beck and an in-traffic assist by Williamson helped provide a 62-49 lead with 2:47 left.

Arkansas did not cause an inordinate number of obvious errors with its pressure, although Virginia point guard Harold Deane and forward Jason Williford each had three turnovers in the second half. "But they made us rush our passes," said Deane. "They do a good job trapping, run two and three guys at the ball."

It also hurt that Deane and freshman guard Curtis Staples were just 5 for 19 on 3-pointers, while Deane and Williford missed eight of 15 free throws.

Defense and nerves were obvious early. Thurman and Beck each missed completely with a shot. Williamson committed an offensive foul and Arkansas mustered just four points the first six minutes. But those were two more than Virginia (25-9) got, as Staples shot two airballs and Deane one.

After Arkansas pulled ahead on Rimac's three-point shot, Virginia stayed within striking distance. Crucial was a loose-ball play with 3:40 left, when Williamson controlled the ball enough for the officials to allow him to call a time-out.

When play resumed, Williamson fed Beck for a lay-up, and Arkansas scored six of the next eight points. During that stretch,

UMass Wilts in Second Half

By George Willis
New York Times Service

EAST RUTHERFORD, New Jersey — If ever a team appeared ripe for the picking, it was the Oklahoma State Cowboys at halftime of their East Regional final against Massachusetts.

Through a grueling 20 minutes, the fourth-seeded Cowboys had limited second-seeded UMass to 28.6 percent shooting from the field and had held Marcus Camby and Lou Roe to nine points for the first half. It was Coach Eddie Sutton's brand of basketball at its best, except for two problems.

Despite all that hard work, the scoreboard had UMass leading by 32-27, and the Cowboys had some potentially serious foul problems.

Their top reserve, Chanti Roberts, was whistled for his fourth foul with three-tenths of a second left in the half. Forward Scott Pierce, whose task was to bang bodies with Roe, already was saddled with his third personal. Furthermore, Pierce was in need of some dental work after a cap was knocked off his left front tooth, courtesy of an elbow by the driving UMass point guard Derek Kellogg.

Everything seemed set for a second-half UMass romp. "There's always a point in life where you step it up or quit," Pierce would say later. "Us four seniors got together and said no matter what happens, we're going to win."

That is exactly what the Cowboys proceeded to do in astonishing and convincing fashion. Camby and Roe never became

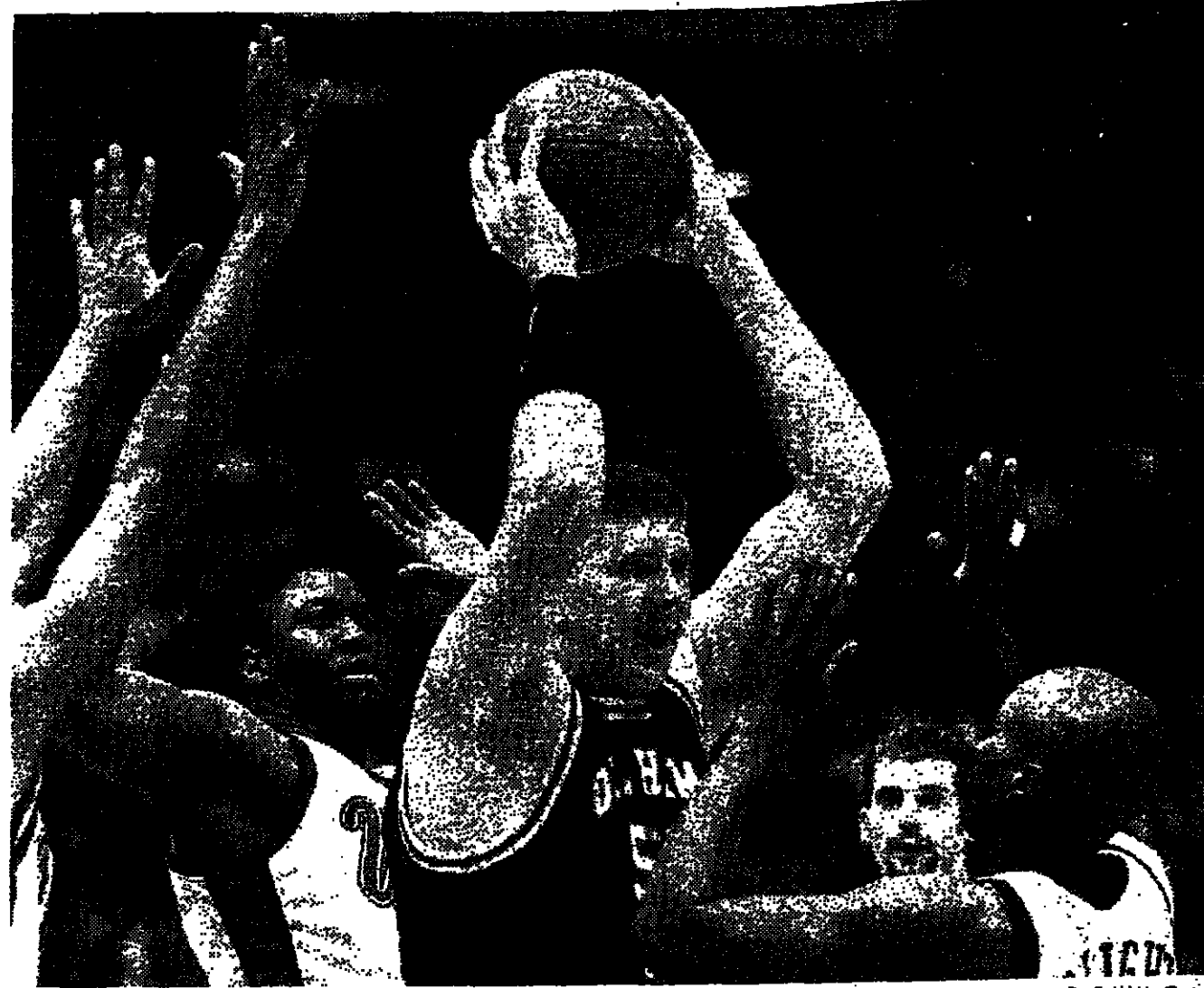
an offensive factor. And if any team wore down, it was UMass, which gave in to a tenacious and physical defensive effort that earned the Cowboys a 68-54 victory and a trip to Seattle for the Final Four. Oklahoma State (27-9) will play the West Regional champion, UCLA (29-2), on Saturday in a national semifinal.

"We got beat a lot of different ways today," said John Calipari, coach of the Minutemen, who saw his team's halftime lead erased early in the second half. "They played very physical and they banged us. They did what they had to do to win. We just didn't do enough on the offensive end."

The Cowboys, who will be making their fifth trip to the Final Four and their first since 1951, got 24 points from center Bryant (Big Country) Reeves and 19 from shooting guard Randy Rutherford while holding UMass (29-5) to its worst shooting game of the season, 27.6 percent.

"Thanks to Reeves' 7-foot (2.13-meter), 292-pound (132-kilogram) presence in the middle, and aggressive reinforcement from Pierce, Roberts and Terry Collins, UMass missed 42 shots, making 16 of 58. Roe and Camby were a combined 5 of 21, with Roe finishing with 9 points and Camby with 6."

"There were no clean shots without body contact," Calipari said. "That's the way they play and they did a good job of it. They beat us to every loose ball and rebound. That's how we win games. Take that away from us and we don't get enough baskets."



Oklahoma State's 7-footer, Bryant (Big Country) Reeves, dominated the middle and scored 24 points in the East final.

SCOREBOARD

BASKETBALL

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE			
Atlantic Division			
W	L	Pct	GB
Orlando	32	17	.654
New York	41	23	.641
New Jersey	37	27	.576
Atlanta	32	32	.500
Washington	18	46	.281
Philadelphia	18	38	.321

CENTRAL DIVISION			
W	L	Pct	GB
Indiana	42	25	.622
Charlotte	42	28	.600
Chicago	38	32	.543
Atlanta	33	35	.486
Minnesota	22	42	.344
San Antonio	22	42	.344

WESTERN CONFERENCE			
Midwest Division			
W	L	Pct	GB
San Antonio	48	18	.727
Utah	40	26	.606
Houston	41	27	.603
Dallas	32	36	.471
Denver	29	37	.438
Minnesota	19	47	.288

PACIFIC DIVISION			
W	L	Pct	GB
Phoenix	47	19	.710
Seattle	42	28	.600
Los Angeles	42	28	.600
Portland	36	34	.514
Sacramento	31	39	.442
Golden State	21	49	.297
LA Clippers	14	56	.250

SUNDAY'S RESULTS			
Golden State	91	85	LA
Orlando	91	85	LA
LA Clippers	91	85	LA
LA Clippers	91	85	LA
LA Clippers	91	85	LA
LA Clippers	91	85	LA
LA Clippers	91	85	LA
LA Clippers	91	85	LA
LA Clippers	91	85	LA
LA Clippers	91	85	LA

HOCKEY

NHL Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE			
Atlantic Division			
W	L	T	Pts
Philadelphia	17	10	48
Washington	12	17	31
New York	12	18	30
N.Y. Rangers	13	15	39
Florida	13	16	39
Tampa Bay	11	16	34
N.Y. Islanders	10	16	34

CENTRAL DIVISION			
W	L	T	Pts
St. Louis	17	10	48
Chicago	17	10	48
St. Louis	17	10	48
St. Louis	17	10	48
St. Louis	17	10	48
St. Louis	17	10	48
St. Louis	17	10	48
St. Louis	17	10	48
St. Louis	17	10	48

PACIFIC DIVISION			
W	L	T	Pts
Colorado	15	12	35
Los Angeles	15	12	35
Los Angeles	15	12	35
Los Angeles	15	12	35
Los Angeles	15	12	35
Los Angeles	15	12	35
Los Angeles	15	12	35
Los Angeles	15	12	35
Los Angeles	15	12	35

SUNDAY'S RESULTS			
NY Islanders	4	1	3
NY Islanders	4	1	3
NY Islanders	4	1	3
NY Islanders	4	1	3
NY Islanders	4	1	3
NY Islanders	4	1	3
NY Islanders	4	1	3
NY Islanders	4	1	3
NY Islanders	4	1	3

WESTERN CONFERENCE			
Central Division			
W	L	T	Pts
St. Louis	17	10	48
Chicago	17	10	48
St. Louis	17	10	48
St. Louis	17	10	48
St. Louis	17	10	48
St. Louis	17	10	48
St. Louis	17	10	48
St. Louis	17	10	48
St. Louis	17	10	48

PACIFIC DIVISION			
W	L	T	Pts
Colorado	15	12	35
Los Angeles	15	12	35
Los Angeles	15	12	35
Los Angeles	15	12	35
Los Angeles	15	12	35
Los Angeles	15	12	35
Los Angeles	15	12	35
Los Angeles	15	12	35
Los Angeles	15	12	35

SUNDAY'S RESULTS			
NY Islanders	4	1	3
NY Islanders	4	1	3
NY Islanders	4	1	3
NY Islanders	4	1	3
NY Islanders	4	1	3
NY Islanders	4	1	3
NY Islanders	4	1	3
NY Islanders	4	1	3
NY Islanders	4	1	3

WESTERN CONFERENCE			
Central Division			
W	L	T	Pts
St. Louis	17	10	48
Chicago	17	10	48
St. Louis	17	10	48
St. Louis	17	10	48
St. Louis	17	10	48
St. Louis	17	10	48
St. Louis	17	10	48
St. Louis	17	10	48
St. Louis	17	10	48

PACIFIC DIVISION			
W	L	T	Pts
Colorado	15	12	35
Los Angeles	15	12	35
Los Angeles	15	12	35
Los Angeles	15	12	35
Los Angeles	15	12	35
Los Angeles	15	12	35
Los Angeles	15	12	35
Los Angeles	15	12	35
Los Angeles	15	12	35

WESTERN CONFERENCE			
Central Division			
W	L	T	Pts
St. Louis	17	10	48
Chicago	17	10	48
St. Louis	17	10	48
St. Louis	17	10	48
St. Louis	17	10	48
St. Louis	17	10	48
St. Louis	17	10	48
St. Louis	17	10	48
St. Louis	17	10	48

PACIFIC DIVISION			
W	L	T	Pts
Colorado	15	12	35
Los Angeles	15	12	35
Los Angeles	15	12	35
Los Angeles	15	12	35
Los Angeles	15	12	35
Los Angeles	15	12	35
Los Angeles	15	12	35
Los Angeles	15	12	35
Los Angeles	15	12	35

SUNDAY'S RESULTS			
NY Islanders	4	1	3
NY Islanders	4	1	3
NY Islanders	4	1	3
NY Islanders	4	1	3
NY Islanders	4	1	3
NY Islanders	4	1	3
NY Islanders	4	1	3
NY Islanders	4	1	3
NY Islanders	4	1	3

WESTERN CONFERENCE			
Central Division			
W	L	T	Pts
St. Louis	17	10	48
Chicago	17	10	48
St. Louis	17	10	48
St. Louis	17	10	48
St. Louis	17	10	48
St. Louis	17	10	48
St. Louis	17	10	48
St. Louis	17	10	48
St. Louis	17	10	48

PACIFIC DIVISION			
W	L	T	Pts
Colorado	15	12	35
Los Angeles	15	12	35
Los Angeles	15	12	35
Los Angeles	15	12	35
Los Angeles	15	12	35
Los Angeles	15	12	35
Los Angeles	15	12	35
Los Angeles	15	12	35
Los Angeles	15	12	35

Janzen Beats Langer by a Stroke To Take Players Championship

Reuters

PONTE VEDRA BEACH, Florida — Former U.S. Open champion Lee Janzen won the Players Championship with a final round of 1-under-par 71 that edged Bernhard Langer by a stroke.

Janzen finished at 5-under 283 while Langer, the overnight co-leader, shot 73. The German golfer sank an 18-foot putt for birdie on the final hole to break out of a tie for second place.

Corey Pavin, who led or shared the lead after each of the first three rounds, shot 74 and tied for third with Gene Sauers (68) and Payne Stewart (72), the man Janzen beat at Baltusrol in 1993 to win the U.S. Open.

Janzen began the round in third place, a stroke behind Langer and Pavin after having vaulted into contention with a third-round 69 when only two players broke 70.

Janzen took the lead for the first time with a 15-foot birdie on the second hole. Though he would cede the lead to Langer for several holes on the front nine, an 18-foot birdie putt on the ninth put him ahead for good. Conditions had been difficult all week, with narrower fairways than in the past, added rough, rock hard greens, and strong wind for the first three days.

The course played 19 strokes tougher if measured by Greg Norman's winning score of 24-under in 1994, and 30 strokes tougher for the Australian, who finished 6-over this time.

Baseball Strike Moves to Court

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — The National Labor Relations Board went to federal court Monday to seek an injunction against the owners of major league baseball, while negotiators for management and the striking players were due back at the bargaining table Monday night.

But with just six days left before the season opener, the next move was up to the owners, and they weren't expected to make any major changes from their last proposal.

The NLRB, in a rare Sunday session, voted by 3-2 in Washington to seek the preliminary injunction. Daniel Silverman, the agency's New York regional director, said the papers would be filed in U.S. District Court in New York. "We hope to be in a position to request the judge render a decision before the season starts," he said.

The players have said they will end the walkout if a judge issues the injunction, which would restore salary arbitration, free agent bidding and anti-collusion rules.

Many owners are in favor of locking out the players if the union ends the strike without an agreement. It is unclear if they can get the necessary 21 votes among the 28 teams.

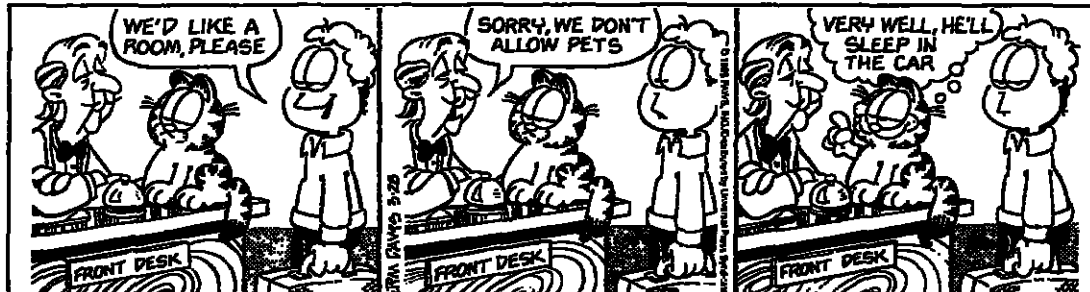
DENNIS THE MENACE



PEANUTS



GARFIELD



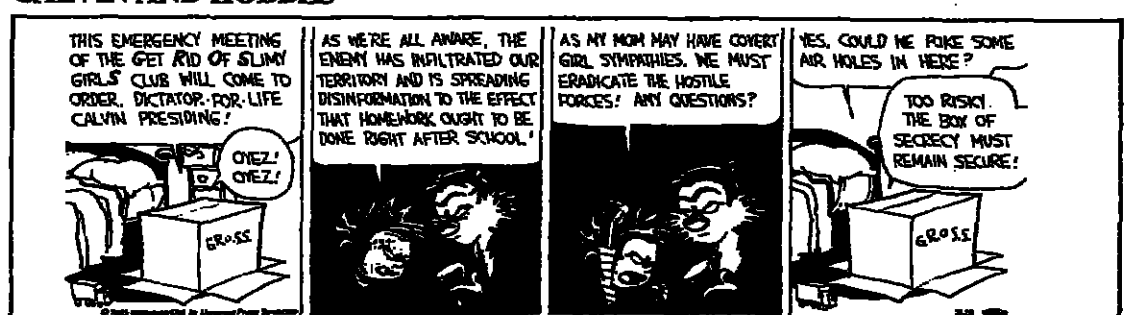
BEETLE BAILEY

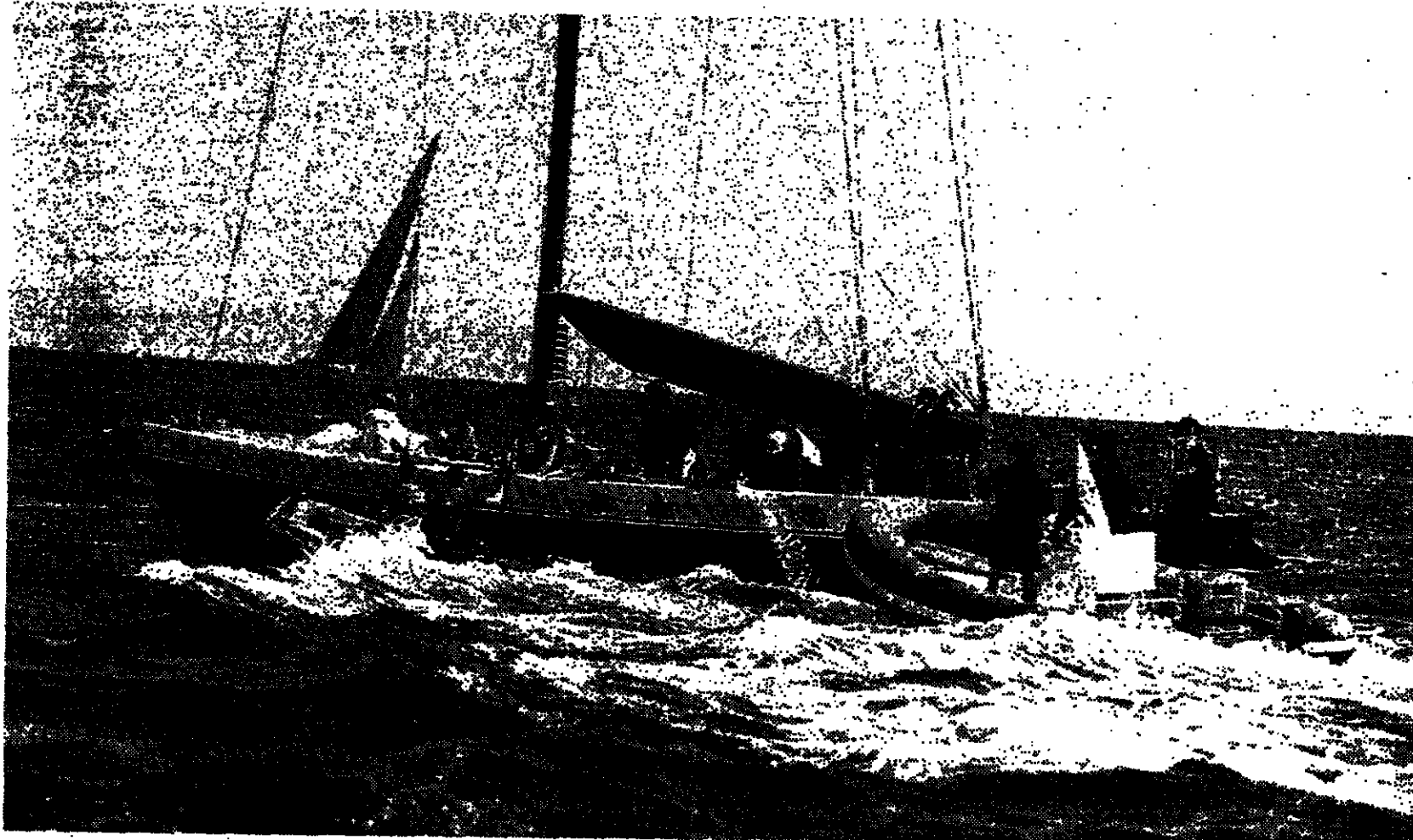


DOONESBURY



CALVIN AND HOBBES





The crew of the Stars & Stripes pumped out water as tender boats came to their aid after the yacht's keel apparently was damaged during the race.

Stars & Stripes Joins the Cup's Sad Sunday Club

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
SAN DIEGO — Dennis Conner's Stars & Stripes has become the latest casualty in the demolition derby otherwise known as the America's Cup.

The 75-foot (23-meter) racing sloop took on water, apparently because of damage to its keel, and was forced out of Sunday's semifinal race against Young America.

Preliminary indications were that the damage was in the area of the keel box, where the keel is bolted to the hull, although the cause and the extent of the problem could not be determined until the boat was taken out of the water.

"At this point, all I can tell you is it's a serious problem, and certainly not one we were looking forward to," Conner said. "We're going to do everything humanly possible to make sure we're out there Tuesday."

Conner, who has won the America's Cup three times and lost it once, has a one-point lead over the America's syndicate's Mighty Mary for the final spot in the defender finals. Stars & Stripes had a

layday on Monday and is to race Mighty Mary on Tuesday.

Repair time would depend on the severity of the damage, because the carbon-fiber hulls of the racers require curing whenever repairs are made.

As the crew of Stars & Stripes bailed out their boat, Young America continued to sail around the course and became the first syndicate to reach the Citizen Cup defender finals.

And one Australia was winning a crucial match against Tag Heuer Challenge, by 40 seconds, to draw even in the contest for a place in the challenger finals.

With unbeaten Team New Zealand virtually assured of a finals berth and Nippon winless with no points in the semifinals, the battle for the second finalist slot was between one Australia and Tag Heuer Challenge. Each now has three points, and they are to go head-to-head twice more in the semifinals.

Team New Zealand, which has six points, defeated Nippon by the huge margin of 3 minutes, 54 seconds.

In wind of about 11 knots, Stars & Stripes was trailing Young America by

about 16 seconds on the upwind third leg and approaching the halfway point when it suddenly slowed.

Conner said no one on deck heard a noise, but that Wally Henry, who was below deck packing a sail, reported that the boat was taking on water.

"I didn't really hear what he said, but it was said in such a tone that it got our attention right away," Conner said.

Young America's skipper, Kevin Mahaney, said his crewmen reported that Stars & Stripes appeared to hit a wave awkwardly while tacking earlier.

The crew of the Stars & Stripes dropped the sails and began bailing with buckets. Pumps were brought aboard from the team's tender and a U.S. Coast Guard vessel. Floation buoys were attached to the hull and to the top of the mast.

Conner said that once the pumps were going he didn't think there was any danger of sinking.

"I couldn't say anytime you're taking that kind of water on, that you're very comfortable," he said. But, he added, if the leak had been more serious "it would have gotten my attention because as you

all know, I don't swim. I would have been looking for that tender myself."

This has been the most destructive regatta in the 144 years of the America's Cup, and Sundays have proven to be especially bad days for the yachts.

On March 5, one Australia's new boat broke in two and sank during a race, while France 3's mast was snapped in two. Mighty Mary sustained hull damage and Stars & Stripes had rigging problems.

On March 12, Young America sustained serious hull damage when a large wave hit it while the boat was being towed out for practice. Repairs were finished just six hours before the start of the semifinals on March 18.

In an earlier mishap, freak winds rocked Young America in its storage cradle, causing serious damage that delayed its competitive debut by two days.

The French syndicate's first boat, France 2, was dropped by a crane onto the asphalt floor of the compound in early December, punching the keel up through the deck. Then, while on a training run with France 3 on Feb. 20, it lost its keel and capsized. (AP, Reuters)

Schumacher and Coulthard Are Disqualified for Fuel

FLA Declares Berger Winner

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SAO PAULO, Brazil — The defending Formula One champion, Michael Schumacher, and David Coulthard, who finished first and second in the season opening Brazilian Grand Prix on Sunday, have been disqualified for using improper fuel.

Gerhard Berger, who came in third in a Ferrari, was declared the winner of the race.

The International Automobile Federation said stewards had received a report from technicians who tested the fuel and decided to "infect the penalty of exclusion" of the cars.

Both the Benetton-Renault team, for which Schumacher drives, and Coulthard's Williams-Renault team said they would appeal.

The fuel for both teams is supplied by the French company Elf. It also supplies five other teams, but none were found to have used improper fuel.

Elf said samples of the fuel to be used for the race had been provided to FIA according to the regulations, and that it would await the results of further analysis of the fuel before making any further comment.

Martin Whitaker, a federation spokesman, said fuel samples from Schumacher's and Coulthard's cars had been sent to São Paulo and would be retested in Europe.

The Benetton and Williams teams were each fined \$30,000 before the race for using fuel during practice and qualifying that FIA said did not match the chemical pattern, or "fingerprint," of the sample it had been given before the season.

The teams were not accused of using illegal or performance-enhancing fuels. All the cars are now required to use fuel that conforms to the description of regular petrol.

The Mobil fuel of Mark Blundell, the British driver for McLaren, was also tested after the race but it passed the test.

"We have now given notice of appeal. We have seven days in which to decide exactly what to do," Ann Bradshaw, a



Schumacher making fuel stop: A bad "fingerprint."

spokesperson for Williams, told BBC Radio 5 Live. "Really it is now up to the team principals."

"By the time the FIA made the decision, most people were on their way home. So it really is a matter of deciding what to do. But we do have seven days to decide."

"We have to say, from a team point of view, we are very much in the hands of the suppliers," Bradshaw added. "We are called upon to give samples at the start of the season. They gave the fuel samples, but the ones they took didn't comply. It's a technical matter."

Berger, the Austrian driver who was declared the winner of the race, said that he was "very happy about this decision. I don't feel sorry for Michael or David because cheating is cheating. But I am sorry it is Renault involved because I didn't think they would do this."

"Violation of the rules on fuel is no small matter," Berger

said. "You can get 20 to 30 horsepower more that way alone."

Coulthard, having arrived back in London, said he was hugely disappointed at his disqualification, but added: "I haven't heard of anything being confirmed so I obviously need to speak to the team."

Schumacher was unavailable for comment, but Heiner Buchinger, who acts as the German driver's spokesman, said, "The teams rely on what Elf says, and, anyway, Michael Schumacher does not put the fuel in the car so he cannot be blamed."

"The Elf people are quite confident that the fuel is according to the rules," Buchinger said. "They think the testing methods were wrong."

Schumacher took the lead in the 30th lap, after Coulthard's teammate, Damon Hill, spun out while leading the race. (AP, Reuters)

Tyson Remains Secluded, But Rumors Rush Forth

The Associated Press
SOUTHINGTON, Ohio — The former heavyweight champion Mike Tyson, having gotten out of prison, has so far continued to remain out of the public eye.

Tyson did not acknowledge the supporters, reporters and photographers outside his home when he arrived at the 66-acre estate in northeast Ohio, and he was not seen Sunday.

Meanwhile, a steady stream of cars passed by the property, some passengers videotaping the home as eight county sheriff's deputies kept traffic moving.

Reports that Tyson had been married the day before his release to Monica Turner, the 28-year-old medical student who is his new girlfriend, were dismissed by Phil Slavens, the assistant superintendent at the Indiana Youth Center.

"It did not happen, at least there was no official ceremony that I was aware of," Slavens said. "And I would know about it."

Other reports said Tyson had had a falling out with Don King, and had sent the promoter packing. But since Tyson wasn't talking, no one knew for sure.

SIDELINES

Experts Doubt Cocaine Killed Lewis

BOSTON (AP) — At least five of the eight specialists who assisted in Reggie Lewis's autopsy reportedly doubt that cocaine caused the fatal scarring of the Boston Celtics' captain's heart.

All five ruled out cocaine use as the most likely cause, but they couldn't agree on whether the scars were caused by the simple virus, Adenovirus II, listed as the cause of death on Lewis's death certificate. The Boston Globe reported Monday.

Earlier, the team reported that the banner bearing Lewis's number, 35, along with Larry Bird's 33, Kevin McHale's 32 and Dennis Johnson's 3, had vanished Saturday night or Sunday morning from the rafters of Boston Garden. Lewis's number was retired in a ceremony Wednesday night; the team said it had no leads in the disappearance.

For the Record

Berhane Dajene and Jitenesh Tamirat, two promising 17-year-old runners; 21-year-old Ethiopian teammate Askale Bereda and an assistant coach, Almaz Wondemichael, have disappeared in Britain after taking part in the World Cross Country Championships, police said.

Manchester United is not considering selling French striker Eric Cantona to Inter Milan, a club official said.

Maradona: In Trouble, but Ever in Favor

By Jere Longman
New York Times Service

MAR DEL PLATA, Argentina — Diego Maradona may be out of a soccer uniform, but he can hardly stay out of the news: the night Argentina's under-23 team was playing for a gold medal at the Pan American Games, the most urgent soccer news concerned Maradona's continued flamboyant self-destruction.

This country's most celebrated and disgraced sports star is at present fighting both to keep his job as coach of the Racing team in Buenos Aires and to remain out of jail for an incident a year ago in which he is alleged to have fired an air rifle at a group of reporters.

Last summer, he was suspended from the World Cup in the United States and banned from international soccer for 15 months after failing a drug test.

Still, he will be forever known here as the star of Argentina's 1986 World Cup champions, the best player of his generation. Maradona has achieved such heroic status at age 34 that he continues to move easily in all circles of Argentine society.

He recently spent time in mourning with President Carlos Menem over the death of the president's son in a helicopter crash. Then he showed up at this ocean-side resort and posed for pictures and signed autographs at a paddle-tennis exhibition.

He was in the company of his former manager, Guillermo Copola, a businessman who has been investigated in connection with the murder of a Buenos Aires nightclub owner and has been accused but not convicted of supplying cocaine to soccer players.

"Maybe half the population will forgive him anything," said Pablo Davis, an assistant professor of Latin American history at Franklin and Marshall University in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, who is on research leave in Buenos Aires.

"Each time something happens, it erodes his image a little by little. Still, his core support is so strong that when the national team plays, no matter how good a player is, the response is, 'Yes, but he's not Maradona.'"

The latest problems began when Maradona failed to show up in Buenos Aires to coach Racing in a match against Huracan. He told club officials that he had wrenched his back the day before while playing paddle tennis in Mar Del Plata.

He appeared dazed and

Earlier this season, he was fined \$2,100 for throwing a ball at a player from the rival Independiente team and calling the referee "a good for nothing," suggesting that "a couple bottles of wine" had clouded La Molina's judgment. Last week, Maradona missed practice on Tuesday and arrived for the final 10 minutes on Wednesday.

Aside from professional problems, Maradona is also mired in legal problems. A court in Buenos Aires is hearing evidence regarding the incident on Feb. 3, 1994, when a group of journalists went to interview Maradona at his country home, and he was said to have fired upon them with an air rifle, wounding several. He has volunteered to perform community service rather than serve a jail sentence of up to three years.

Still, as Maradona ate lunch at an outdoor cafe here, the faithful formed an autograph chorus near his table or sat nearby in awe and admiration.

"I don't agree with his behavior, but I like him," said Michael Lopez, who sat at the next table. "It's not a rational feeling. I couldn't hate him. He's an important person for our country."

If coaches remove players for poor play, then referees should be removed for poor refereeing, Maradona said. The Argentine soccer federation was not impressed, and threatened him with a 16-match suspension, which he avoided by agreeing to pay a fine of \$3,360.

out of shape as he ate lunch before the exhibition with his wife, Claudia, and his former manager, Copola.

Maradona's no-show was the latest in a series of embarrassments since he took over the Racing team in January. On March 12, he grew upset with a referee during a match and tossed water at the line judge, resulting in his ejection.

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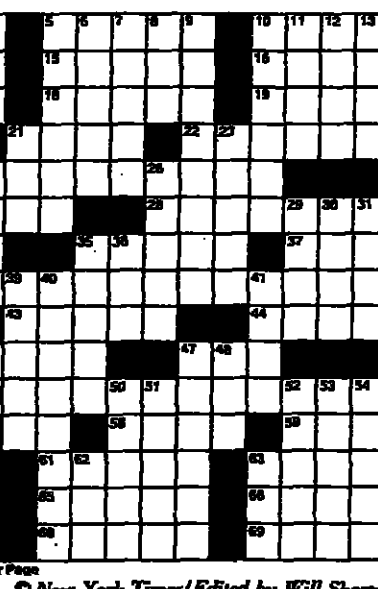
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26 "Like wow!"
27 Swedish toast
28 State of India
29 Baseball's Brock
30 "Mikado" refrain
31 Coach
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33 Mythical weeper
34 Salary
35 Arcade game
36 "Yas for" (1925 hit)
37 Chimeras
38 Visit to the Serengeti
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41 All-comers' tournament
42 Cordial flavor
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45 Skater's cousin
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47 Returnees from Rango, maybe
48 Kasru Reeves trailer
49 Lead
50 Resilient strength

27 Lancashire County group
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31 Deep red Spanish wine
32 Planer
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34 Violent squall in the near-polar regions
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Solution to Puzzle of March 27

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ART BUCHWALD

Talk Show Hosts Wanted

WASHINGTON — The radio stations are no longer the land in search of talk show hosts who are not too mentally balanced.

Derish Wolff, a radio talent agent, said, "The nuttier the host, the higher the ratings. I have a station in San Francisco that's looking for someone sicker than Mad Dog Blossom of Whooohoo in Billings, Montana."



Buchwald

"No one is sicker than Mad Dog," I told Derish.

"Isn't he the one who told his listeners to go outside in Billings with no clothes on and scream at TV weathermen. I'm sick and tired of snow and I'm not going to take it any more!"

"That wasn't what got him fired. He lost his job when he announced that all household pets had termites and warned parents not to let children play with their dogs. He may have been controversial but he had the ratings."

"The station wants someone on the political right. All the radio ratings are coming from the conservatives these days. I'm looking for a right-winger who's not afraid to call the liberals weak-kneed, thumb-sucking knee-jerkers who want to take

assault weapons out of the school lunch program and replace them with condoms. I want someone who wouldn't hesitate to telephone Hillary Clinton and ask her if Newt Gingrich was politically correct to call her the 'B' word. I'd like a commentator who believes in God and is not squeamish about shooting doctors who perform abortions."

"Do you have any candidates in mind?" I asked Derish.

"I'm talking to Jock Itch Paul from Albany this afternoon. He's known as a mud-slinging big mouth audiences love to hate, and his ratings are fantastic. Last week he suggested that everyone with a private airplane fly to Washington and land on the White House lawn to protest President Clinton's choice for surgeon general. Boy, did the phones light up on that one."

"You mean from his listeners?"

"No, from the Secret Service. Two of them said that they were going to go to Albany and punch him in the nose."

"Radio sure has changed since the days of Jack Benny and Bob Hope."

"The only commentators the radio-station owners are really searching for are those with bad breath and no brains. They seem to attract those listeners, stuck bumper to bumper in rush-hour traffic, who like to hear someone beat up on the homeless and people in the United States who don't speak good English. Hate sells advertising, and I can't get enough. G. Gordon Liddy to meet the demand."

"If I started to spread hate, could I have my own show?"

Derish shook his head. "You may say that you despise certain members of the human race, but you're not Pat Buchanan."

An Encore for Barnes Show?

The Associated Press

PHILADELPHIA — An attorney for the Barnes Foundation was reported by a newspaper here to have asked a judge for permission for the foundation's exhibit of French Impressionist paintings to make a final stop at Munich's Haus der Kunst. The show has been on world tour for two years.

From Eastwood, Something Completely Different

By Maureen Dowd
New York Times Service

LOS ANGELES — Clint Eastwood appeared. He filled the whole doorway of his office bungalow. He wore a shiny maroon golf shirt, old blue pants hiked up high on his waist and black rubber loafers.

"Hi," he said.

He had a curious shamanlike power. He was a leopardlike creature who rode in on the tail of a comet. He was a graceful, hard, male animal who did nothing overtly to dominate yet dominated completely.

He was a prairie wind you could ride like some temple virgin toward the sweet, compliant fires marking the soft curve of oblivion.

But enough wallowing, or Waller-ing, in the overripe prose of "The Bridges of Madison County." Clint Eastwood, who was to be honored Monday night at the Oscars with the Irving G. Thalberg Memorial Award, is bringing Robert James Waller's huge best seller to the screen in June.

He will trade in his spurs for the sandals of Robert Kincaid, the shamanlike, leopardlike, prairie-wind-like photographer who falls for Francesca Johnson, an Italian-born Iowa farmer's wife.

Francesca, played with dark hair and — no doubt — another perfect accent by Meryl Streep, senses that her lover is a "half-man, half-something-else creature." He is, in Waller's portrait, a vegetarian who wears a bracelet, names his truck, tucks up favorite words ("blue," "woodsmoke") on the wall, writes dirty metaphysical essays and poetry ("Before I became a man, I was an arrow") and, in the heat of passion, murmurs lines like this: "I am the highway and a peregrine and all the sails that ever went to sea."

Isn't this the sort of guy Dirty Harry wouldn't have even bothered to shoot?

Eastwood frowned a bit and languidly moved his Modigliani legs around, trying to find a comfortable place for them under, on top of or beyond the glass coffee table in his office at Malibu Productions on the Warner lot in Burbank. The 64-year-

old star does not see Kincaid as so far removed from his usual cadre of emotionally spare rebels.

"He is a vegetarian, but he's smoking all the way through the thing," Eastwood said in that famous voice, a mixture of caress and threat. "He's lighting up Camels all the time, and they're drinking beer all the time. He was a guy who was maybe a little more New Age. He's sort of an aging hippie, you know."

"He's traveling on these jobs in mid-America, and he meets that one woman. And everybody likes to think that there are moments in time when two people can just jell in the best possible way."

With Sharon Stone doing Clint Eastwood in her turn as a sneering, taciturn gunslinger in "The Quick and the Dead," it was perhaps inevitable that Clint Eastwood would go as soft and fuzzy as Alan Alda.

"I know a score of actors who would avoid exposing their emotions the way he does in this movie," Streep said. "He was very raw. I was shocked. I think he's just reached a point in his life where he doesn't give a damn."

The actor who made a career out of blowing away bad guys says he enjoyed losing control in the tale of a man "desperately in love." His longtime press agent, Joe Hyams, said that it was weird to watch a rough cut of the film. "Clint has kissed ladies before — he kissed that nice woman in 'In the Line of Fire' — but this is a serious romance," Hyams said.

Eastwood said, "There are a lot more men that are romantic than I think people give them credit for."

Is he one?

"Yeah," he said. "I enjoy a fantasy thing like that."

His idea of a romantic evening? "I like atmosphere, candlelight, a nice glass of wine, good music."

Is there a woman present?

He laughed. "Once in a while I call someone," he said, "and tell her 'You should have been here. I was never better than tonight.'"

What is most noticeable is his stillness. He laughs easily, which is startling, since he hardly ever laughs in his movies. He looks laid-back, but



Eastwood and Streep on the set of "Bridges of Madison County."

there is also something coiled about him, a watchfulness.

He has the cool economy of his characters, scoring the traditional excesses of Hollywood — from illegal drugs to bloated budgets to warped egos. He brags that he has the same brown curtains and nondescript beige office furniture that the guy who had the bungalow before him left behind two decades ago.

"We may have had it re-covered, once," he said, fondly patting the nubby cotton couch.

While other big-name actors seem to work hard at projecting a certain image, Eastwood seems casual about his stardom. He once compared his shock at getting famous to waking up

with an "ugly hooker." Now he has a wife, a blonde about his status as an entertainment favorite. "I didn't worry about it when I was on the far outside, and I sure as heck don't worry about it now," he said.

He rarely watches his movies, except to catch a few moments of ones he likes on television, to see how they are holding up. And, like Cary Grant, he says he will stop acting when he no longer likes seeing that guy up on the screen.

Professionally, the man once scorned by the Hollywood elite as too right-wing and lowbrow continues to pile up accolades. He has been hailed as intellectually chic in Europe — despite appearing with an orange

utan in "Every Which Way But Loose" in 1978 — and as a feminist director. Two years ago, he won Oscars for best picture and best director for "Unforgiven."

The Thalberg award he was to receive Monday night has been given in the past to such producers as David O. Selznick, Walt Disney, Alfred Hitchcock, Steven Spielberg and George Lucas.

Perhaps, by reshaping Waller's New Age cowboy in his own lean image, Eastwood is hoping to capture the one honor that has eluded him — an Oscar for acting. It has been a gradual transformation from the cigarillo-smoking, dirty-poncho-wearing Man With No Name and the flinty, squinty Dirty Harry to the romantic lead for the middle-aged version of "Love Story."

Eastwood had already made what the movie historian David Thomson called "welcome departures from male supremacy" — the 1980 film "Bronco Billy" and the 1982 "Honkytonk Man." (In those films, Eastwood played a New Jersey shoe clerk and an aging alcoholic country singer, respectively.) The actor has always preferred spunky female leads, because they make better foils for his unconstructed (but secretly sensitive) males.

"I loved the actresses from the '30s and '40s — Barbara Stanwyck, Rossini Russell, Bette Davis," he said. "They all had great voices, and they weren't afraid to be salty."

His Secret Service agent in the 1993 thriller "In the Line of Fire" was a big jump on the evolutionary scale, the kind of guy who played "As Time Goes By" on the piano, offered helplessly to the FBI and snuffed to give up his career for the woman he loved. Now the actor has gone the final step, as the star and director of "Bridges," a purely sentimental movie.

Some are skeptical. MovieLine magazine tweaked: "Sex objects (don't laugh) Meryl Streep, Clint Eastwood."

Some are thrilled. "My mother's 86 and she liked the book and she's very excited about me doing it," Eastwood said. "She thought Meryl was a great choice."

WEATHER

Europe

	Today	High	Low	Tomorrow	High	Low
Algeria	21/10	12/5	8	21/10	14/5	8
Amsterdam	12/15	12/15	7	14/16	13/14	7
Athens	17/22	17/22	12	18/25	14/16	12
Berlin	14/22	11/12	7	14/17	6/13	7
Bombay	32/32	32/32	24	31/31	24/24	24
Buenos Aires	20/26	20/26	14	21/27	14/14	14
Calcutta	32/32	32/32	24	31/31	24/24	24
Cairo	28/28	28/28	20	29/29	21/21	21
Chennai	32/32	32/32	24	31/31	24/24	24
Colombo	32/32	32/32	24	31/31	24/24	24
Dhaka	32/32	32/32	24	31/31	24/24	24
Delhi	32/32	32/32	24	31/31	24/24	24
Dubai	32/32	32/32	24	31/31	24/24	24
Guangzhou	28/28	28/28	20	29/29	21/21	21
Hong Kong	28/28	28/28	20	29/29	21/21	21
Kuala Lumpur	32/32	32/32	24	31/31	24/24	24
London	12/15	12/15	7	14/16	13/14	7
Los Angeles	21/21	12/5	8	21/21	14/5	8
Madrid	18/24	11/12	7	18/24	11/12	7
Mumbai	32/32	32/32	24	31/31	24/24	24
New Delhi	32/32	32/32	24	31/31	24/24	24
Osaka	21/21	12/5	8	21/21	14/5	8
Paris	12/15	12/15	7	14/16	13/14	7
Perth	21/21	12/5	8	21/21	14/5	8
Rangoon	32/32	32/32	24	31/31	24/24	24
Seoul	12/15	12/15	7	14/16	13/14	7
Singapore	32/32	32/32	24	31/31	24/24	24
Taipei	21/21	12/5	8	21/21	14/5	8
Tokyo	12/15	12/15	7	14/16	13/14	7

Forecast for Wednesday through Friday, as provided by Accu-Weather.

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Algeria	21/10	12/5	8	21/10	14/5	8
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Bombay	32/32	32/32	24	31/31	24/24	24
Buenos Aires	20/26	20/26	14	21/27	14/14	14
Calcutta	32/32	32/32	24	31/31	24/24	24
Cairo	28/28	28/28	20	29/29	21/21	21
Chennai	32/32	32/32	24	31/31	24/24	24
Colombo	32/32	32/32	24	31/31	24/24	24
Dhaka	32/32	32/32	24	31/31	24/24	24
Delhi	32/32	32/32	24	31/31	24/24	24
Dubai	32/32	32/32	24	31/31	24/24	24
Guangzhou	28/28	28/28	20	29/29	21/21	21
Hong Kong	28/28	28/28	20	29/29	21/21	21
Kuala Lumpur	32/32	32/32	24	31/31	24/24	24
London	12/15	12/15	7	14/16	13/14	7
Los Angeles	21/21	12/5	8	21/21	14/5	8
Madrid	18/24	11/12	7	18/24	11/12	7
Mumbai	32/32	32/32	24	31/31	24/24	24
New Delhi	32/32	32/32	24	31/31	24/24	24
Osaka	21/21	12/5	8	21/21	14/5	8
Paris	12/15	12/15	7	14/16	13/14	7
Perth	21/21	12/5	8	21/21	14/5	8
Rangoon	32/32	32/32	24	31/31	24/24	24
Seoul	12/15	12/15	7	14/16	13/14	7
Singapore	32/32	32/32	24	31/31	24/24	24
Taipei	21/21	12/5	8	21/21	14/5	8
Tokyo	12/15	12/15	7	14/16	13/14	7

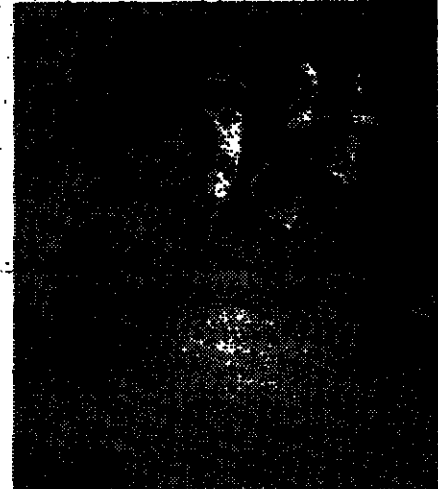
Asia

	Today	High	Low	Tomorrow	High	Low
Algeria	21/10	12/5	8	21/10	14/5	8
Amsterdam	12/15	12/15	7	14/16	13/14	7
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Berlin	14/22	11/12	7	14/17	6/13	7
Bombay	32/32	32/32	24	31/31	24/24	24
Buenos Aires	20/26	20/26	14	21/27	14/14	14
Calcutta	32/32	32/32	24	31/31	24/24	24
Cairo	28/28	28/28	20	29/29	21/21	21
Chennai	32/32	32/32	24	31/31	24/24	24
Colombo	32/32	32/32	24	31/31	24/24	24
Dhaka	32/32	32/32	24	31/31	24/24	24
Delhi	32/32	32/32	24	31/31	24/24	24
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Singapore	32/32	32/32	24	31/31	24/24	24
Taipei	21/21	12/5	8	21/21	14/5	8
Tokyo	12/15	12/15	7	14/16	13/14	7

On the eve of the Oscars, suspense of another sort was ended with the award of the Razzies, for those judged to have achieved the year's low points in the moviemaking art. Kevin Costner was a double winner, hailed as worst actor for his role in "Wyatt Earp," and as the film's producer in the category of worst remake or sequel. Sharon Stone also was twice honored: worst actress in "Intersection," and as half of worst screen couple for her pairing with Sylvester Stallone in "The Specialist." In the latter category, Stone and Stallone shared worst-couple honors with Tom Cruise and Brad Pitt, for "Interview With the Vampire." O.J. Simpson, adding to his other problems, "won" for worst supporting actor in "Naked Gun 33½," which also produced worst new star, Anna Nicole Smith. The Razzies for worst supporting actress went to Rosie O'Donnell for her efforts in three movies, "Exit to Eden," "The Flintstones" and "Car 54, Where Are You?"

Rock 'n' roll notes: It's official. The feud that broke up the Beatles in 1970 is over. Yoko Ono and Paul McCartney have put aside their differences and made a recording with their families in a "gesture of peace."

PEOPLE



Eric Clapton performing on stage.

Worst: Costner in "Wyatt Earp."

Ono and McCartney recorded "Hiroshima Sky Is Always Blue," accompanied by McCartney's wife Linda, three daughters and son, and Ono's son Sean Lennon. Ono gave McCartney permission to use some of John Lennon's unfinished songs. . . . Ed-

die Veebler, lead singer of Pearl Jam, was rescued from rough surf at an Auckland, New Zealand, beach over the weekend. Eric Clapton, the life guard who pulled the singer out, said he hadn't realized he was rescuing someone famous. "We are volunteers operating on a strict budget," Clapton said, adding wistfully that a small donation "would have helped us along."

Princess Charles is going into the herbal soft drink business to raise money for his charities. The drink, called Duchy No. 1 (a blend of apple and raspberry juice, elderflower and sage) and Duchy No. 3 (apple and pear juice, with lemon), will be made in part from fruits grown on his estates. Coca-Cola in the United and Cadbury Schweppes in Britain will bottle the nonalcoholic sparkling drinks.

Letters written by Catherine the Great, to be auctioned in London, give a glimpse of her love life. In one letter, written in 1778 to Ivan Nikolayevich Rimsky-Korsakov, a captain in the palace guards, she speaks of her urge to see him and of a "little scrap of snipped-off underwear," a souvenir of their assignation.

He's singing Happy Birthday in his sleep.

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So next time you have to make a call in the middle of the night, do it the best way possible. In your sleep.

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ASIA/PACIFIC		NEW ZEALAND	000-911	BELGIUM	1-800-100-10	ICELAND	000-801	NORWAY	000-100-11	O.K.	000-80-0011	U.A.E. EMIRATES	000-121	PHILIPPINES	000-111
AUSTRALIA	1800-881-011	PHILIPPINES	1-00-11	BULGARIA	00-1000-000	IRELAND	1-600-500-000	POLAND	00-100-0011	MIDDLE EAST		AMERICAS		PERU	000-111
CHINA, PRC	70011	SARAWAK	235-2372	CROATIA	95-30-011	ITALY	172-0011	PORTUGAL	00017-1-200	BAHRAIN	000-001	ARGENTINA	001-000-000-1111	PARAGUAY	000-111
HONG KONG	000-1111	SINGAPORE	001-111-1111	CZECH REPUBLIC	00-420-0010	LIECHTENSTEIN	165-00-11	ROMANIA	01-000-4200	CYPRUS	000-0010	BOLIVIA	0-000-112	PERU	000-111
INDIA	000-117	SRI LANKA	000-111	DENMARK	0001-000	LITHUANIA	00-100-0011	RUSSIA (MOSCOW)	155-00-02	EGYPT (CAIRO)	010-0200	BRAZIL	000-0010	VENEZUELA	00-111-120
INDONESIA	001-001-11	TAIWAN	0001-0200-0	FINLAND	0000-100-10	LUKSEMBURG	0-0-000-1111	SLOVAK REP.	00-420-0010	ISRAEL	177-100-2222	CHILE	1-20-0-0011	AFRICA	
JAPAN	000-111	THAILAND	0015-201-1111	FRANCE	100-0011	MALTA	0000-000-110	SPAIN	000-00-00-11	KUWAIT	000-200	COLOMBIA	000-11-0010	GABON	000-001
KOREA	000-11			GERMANY	0100-0011	MYANMAR	0000-000-110	SWEDEN	020-700-011	LEBANON (BEIRUT)	420-001	EL SALVADOR	000-110	SARAWAK	000-111
MACAO	000-111	ARMENIA	00-141111	GREECE	00-000-1011	MOROCCO	100-0011	SWITZERLAND	100-00-11	SAUDI ARABIA	1-000-10	HONDURAS	123	NEW YORK COAST	00-111-11
MALAYSIA	000-0011	ARUBA	022-000-011	HUNGARY	000-000-0111	NETHERLANDS	00-022-0111	UKRAINE	00100-10	TURKEY	00-000-12227	MEXICO	00-000-400-000	LIBERIA	700-707
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